

Dedicated EIC detector design/ Semi-inclusive DIS

Thomas Burton
BNL

Brookhaven/RBRC Summer Program on Nucleon Spin Physics

Overview

- * Physics goals in semi-inclusive DIS:

 - * Helicity structure.

 - * Transverse spin structure.

- * Accelerator design.

- * Interaction point layout.

- ▶ **How these guide EIC detector design.**

- ▶ **Current design ideas.**

Physics goals

A brief summary of SIDIS measurements

Spin of the nucleon

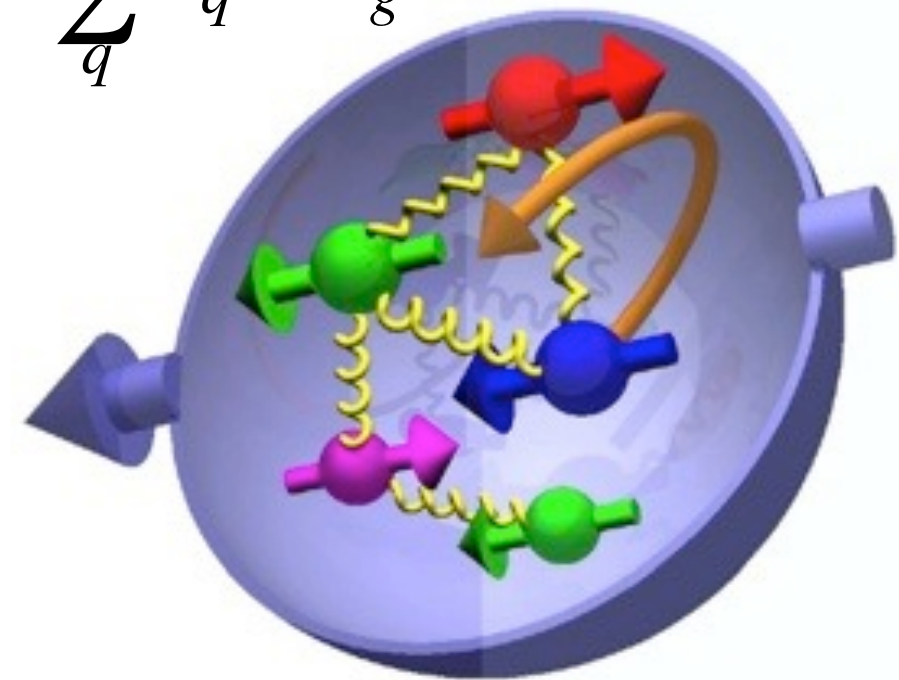
*Disentangle q, g and orbital contributions

$$\frac{1}{2}\hbar = \left\langle P, \frac{1}{2} \left| J_{QCD}^z \right| P, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sum_q \frac{1}{2} S_q^z + S_g^z + \sum_q L_q^z + L_g^z$$

*Spin-dependent parton dynamics

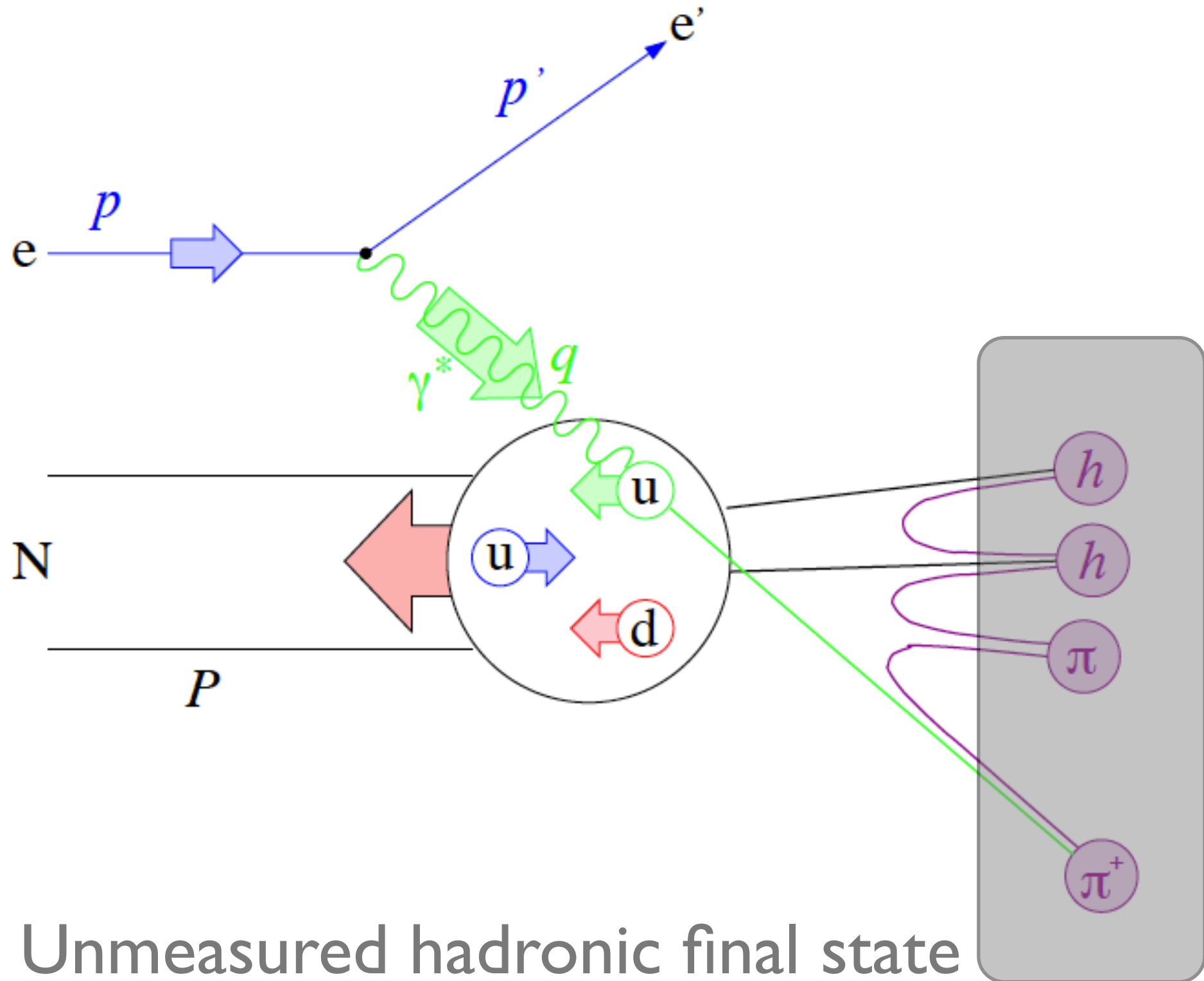
*Sivers, Boer-Mulders

*Spin-dependent fragmentation.

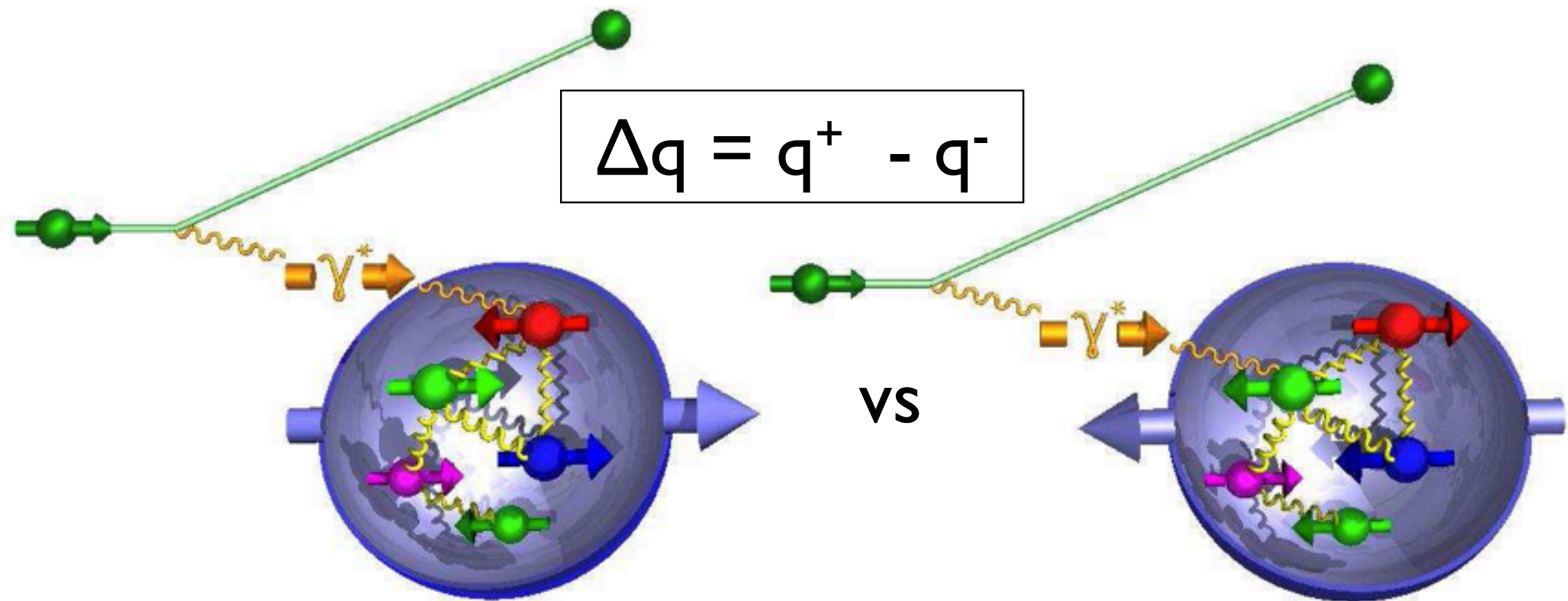


► **Many quantities are still poorly known.**

Inclusive DIS



Longitudinal spin in DIS



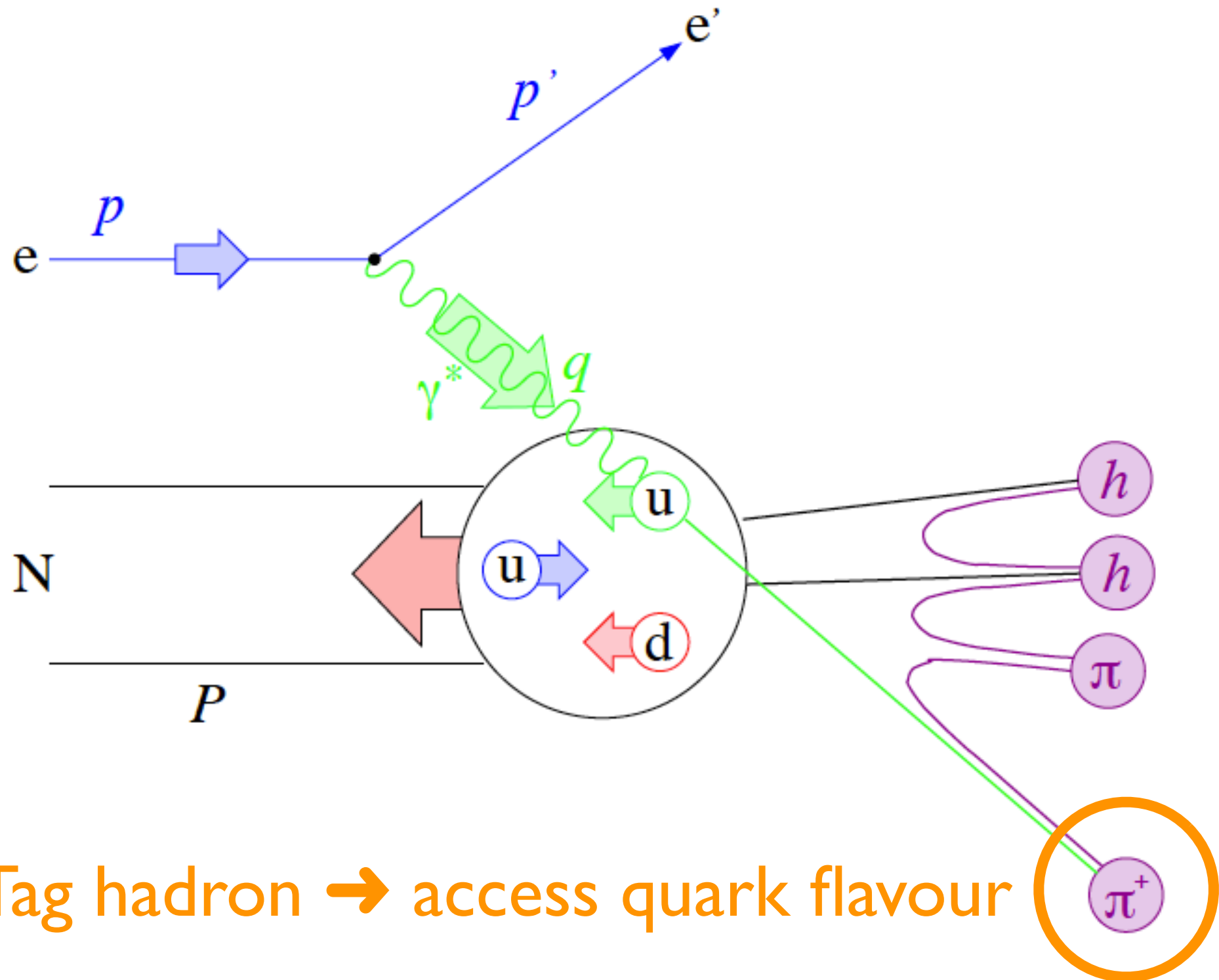
Quark (spin $1/2$)
absorbs
photon (spin 1)
and flips helicity

$$F_1(x) = \sum_q q^+(x) + q^-(x)$$

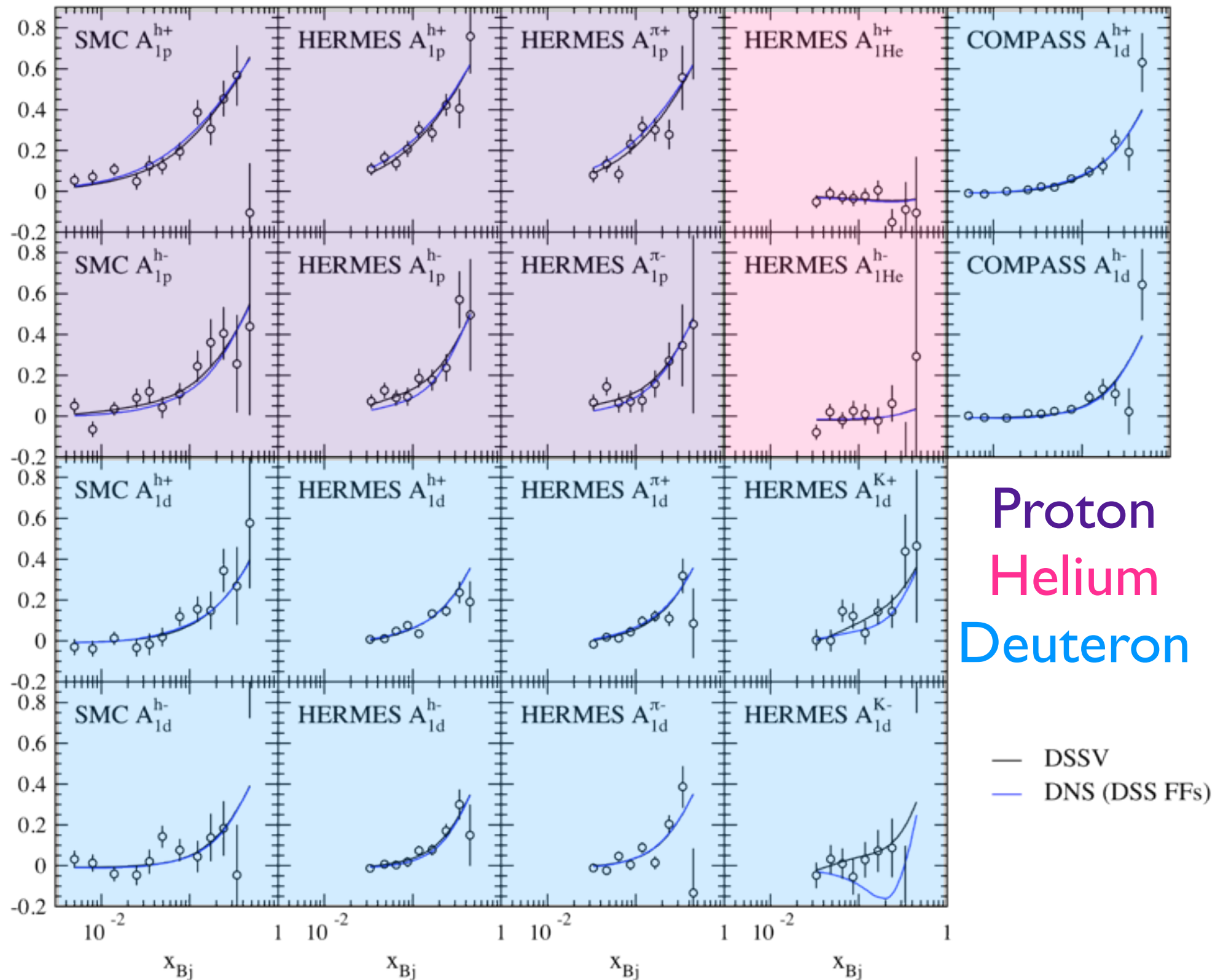
$$g_1(x) = \sum_q q^+(x) - q^-(x)$$

$$A_1 = g_1 / F_1$$

Semi-inclusive DIS: SIDIS



Semi-inclusive DIS asymmetries



Flavour-dependence

$$\Delta u = 0.813$$

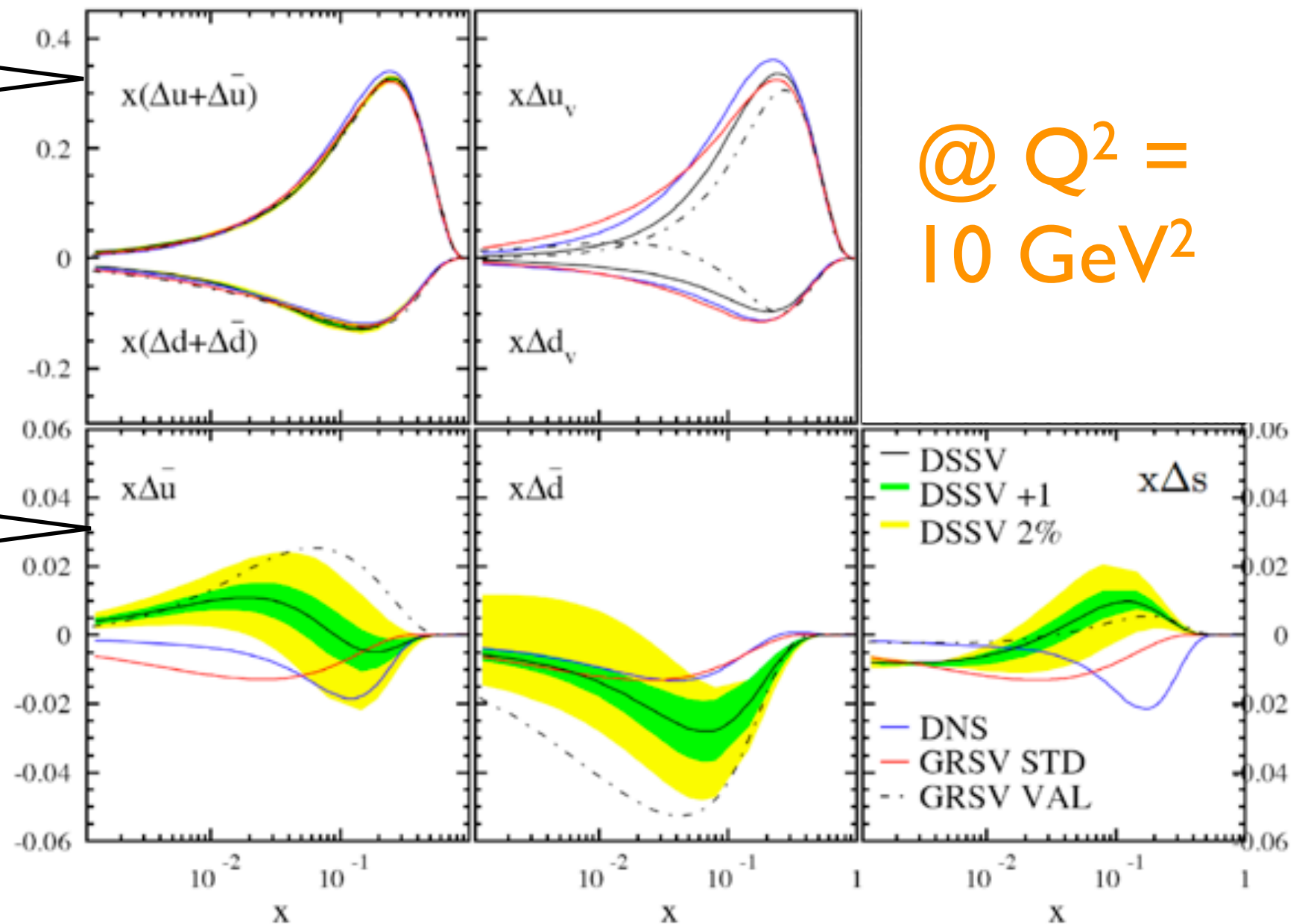
$$\Delta d = -0.459$$

$$\Delta \bar{u} = 0.036$$

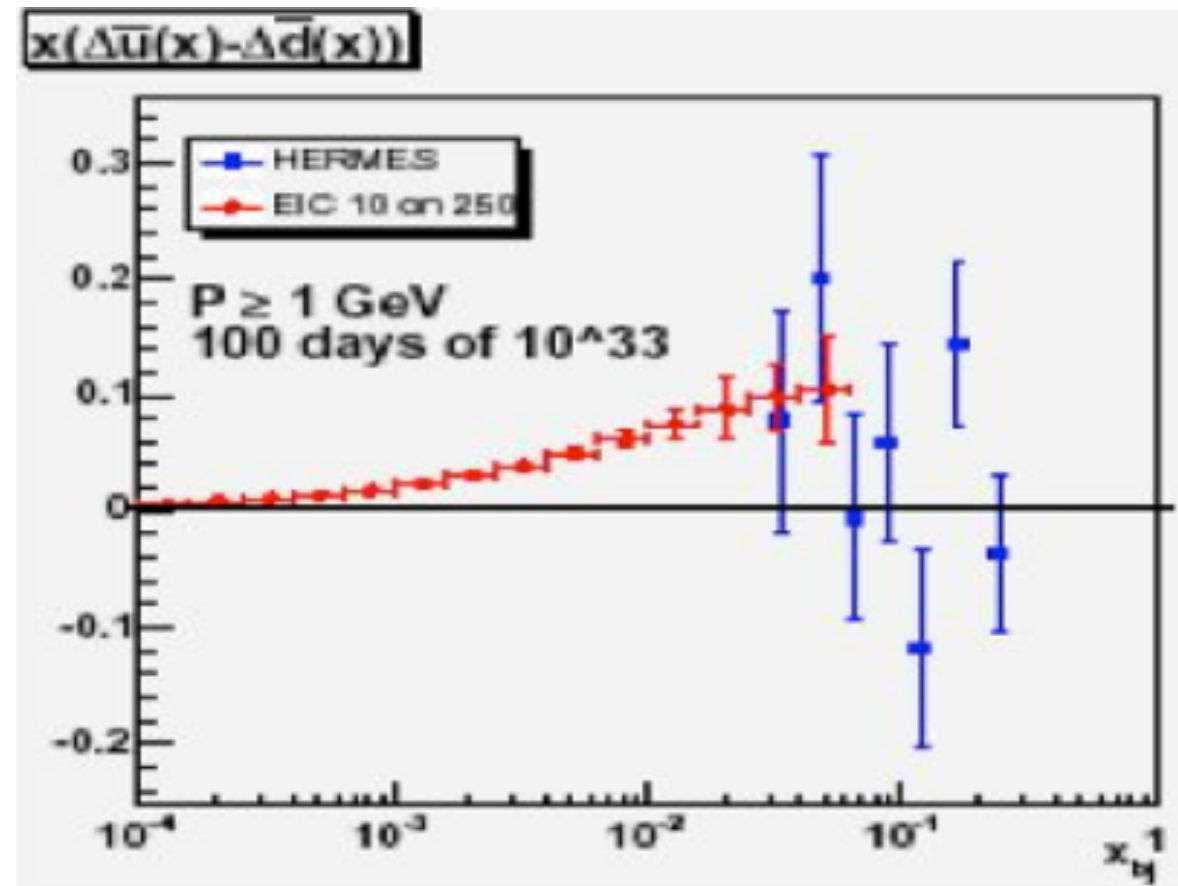
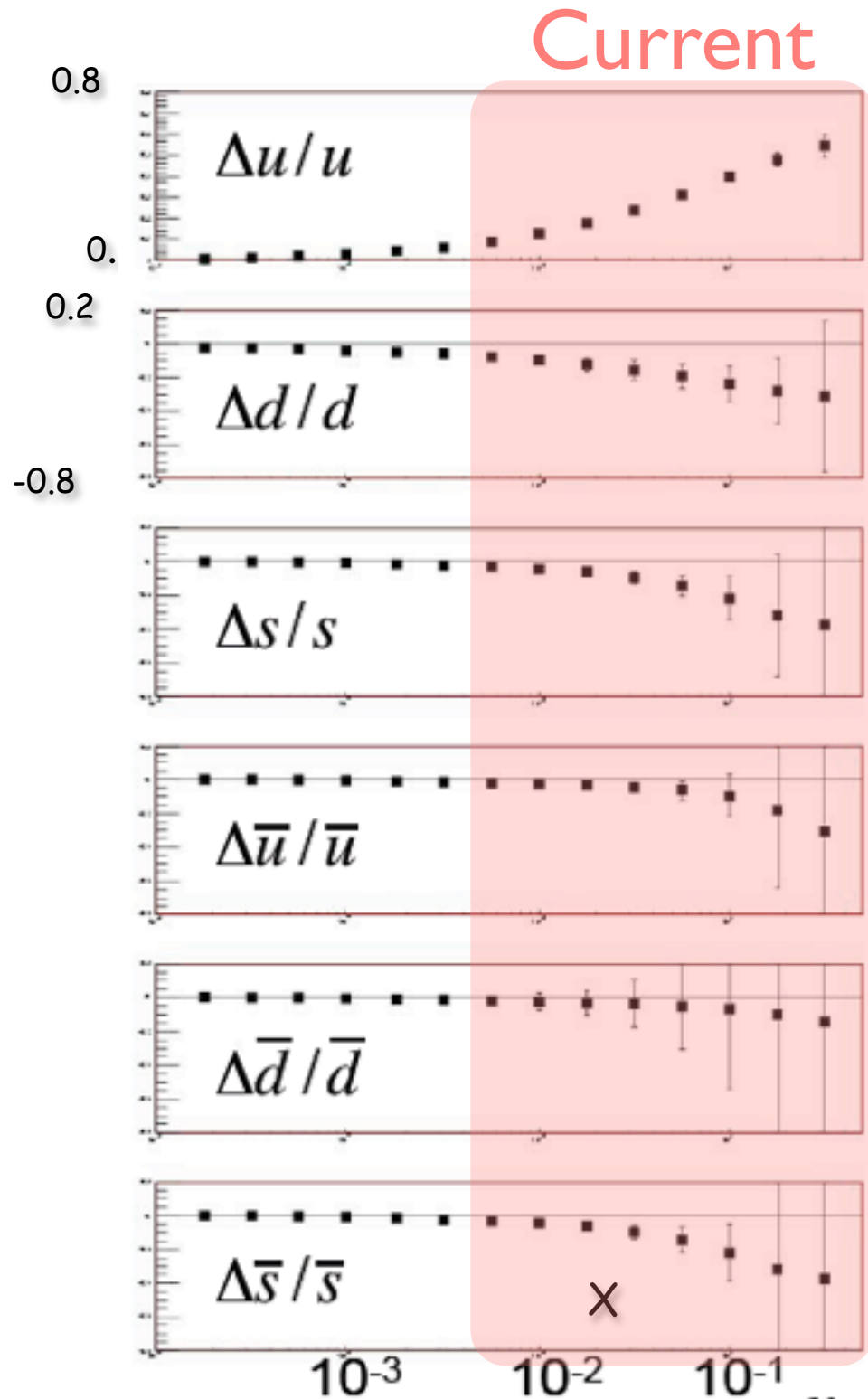
$$\Delta \bar{d} = -0.115$$

$$\Delta \bar{s} = -0.057$$

$$\Delta \Sigma = 0.242$$



Flavour-dependence

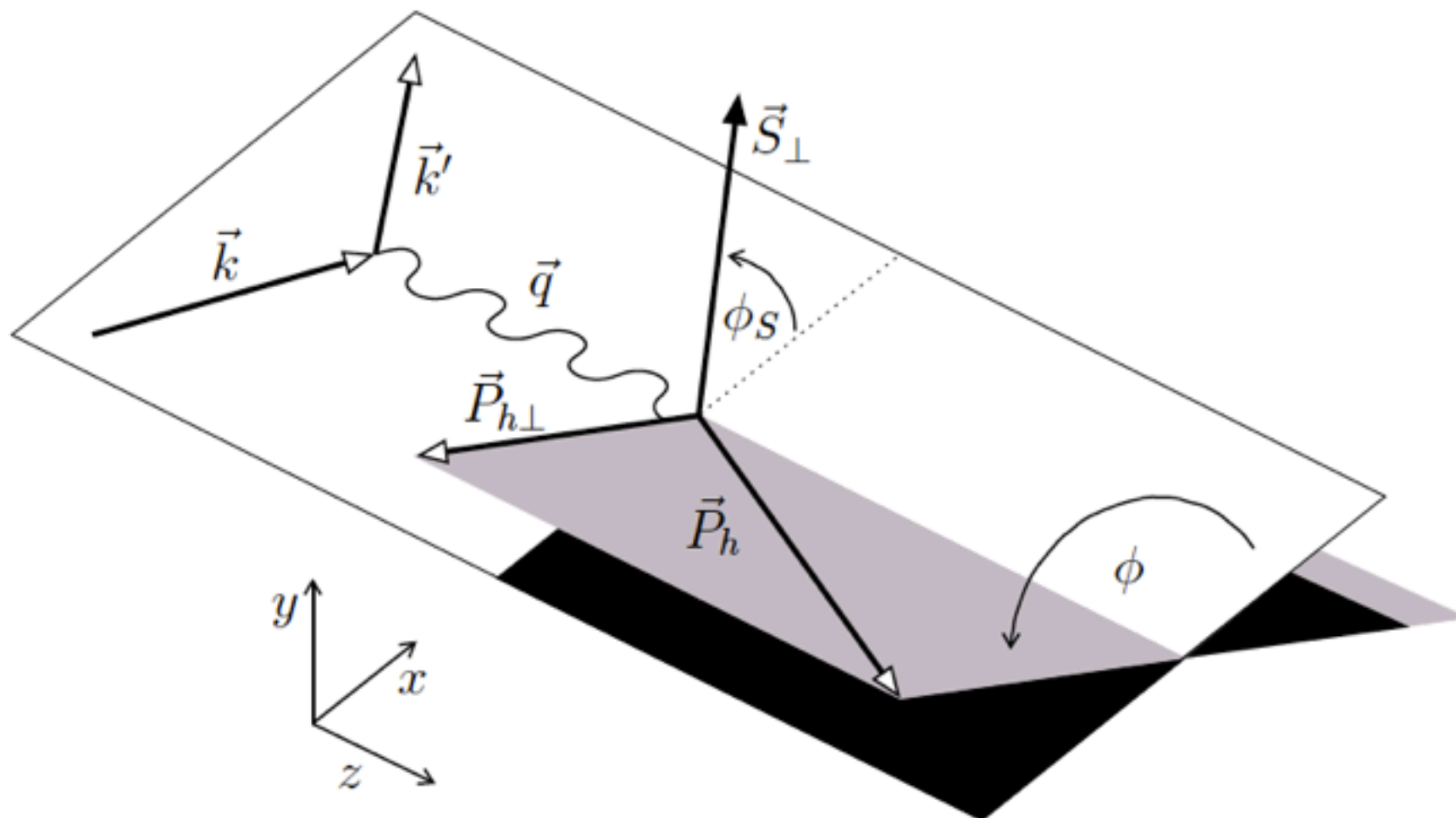


* 10 + 250 GeV

* 9fb^{-1}

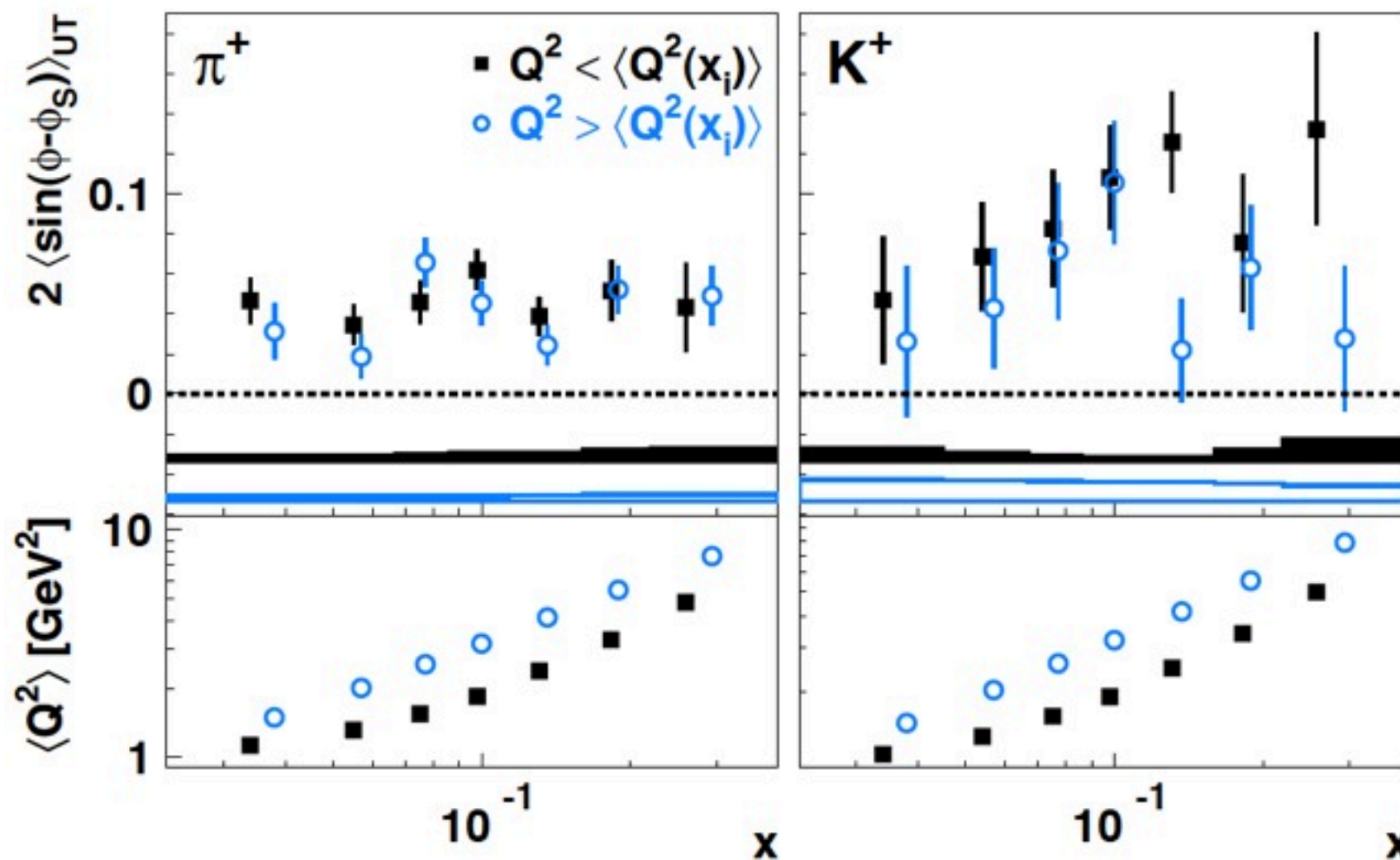
Transverse spin in SIDIS

- Collins & Sivers - different azimuthal dependence
- ➡ Disentangle the effects



Transverse spin in SIDIS

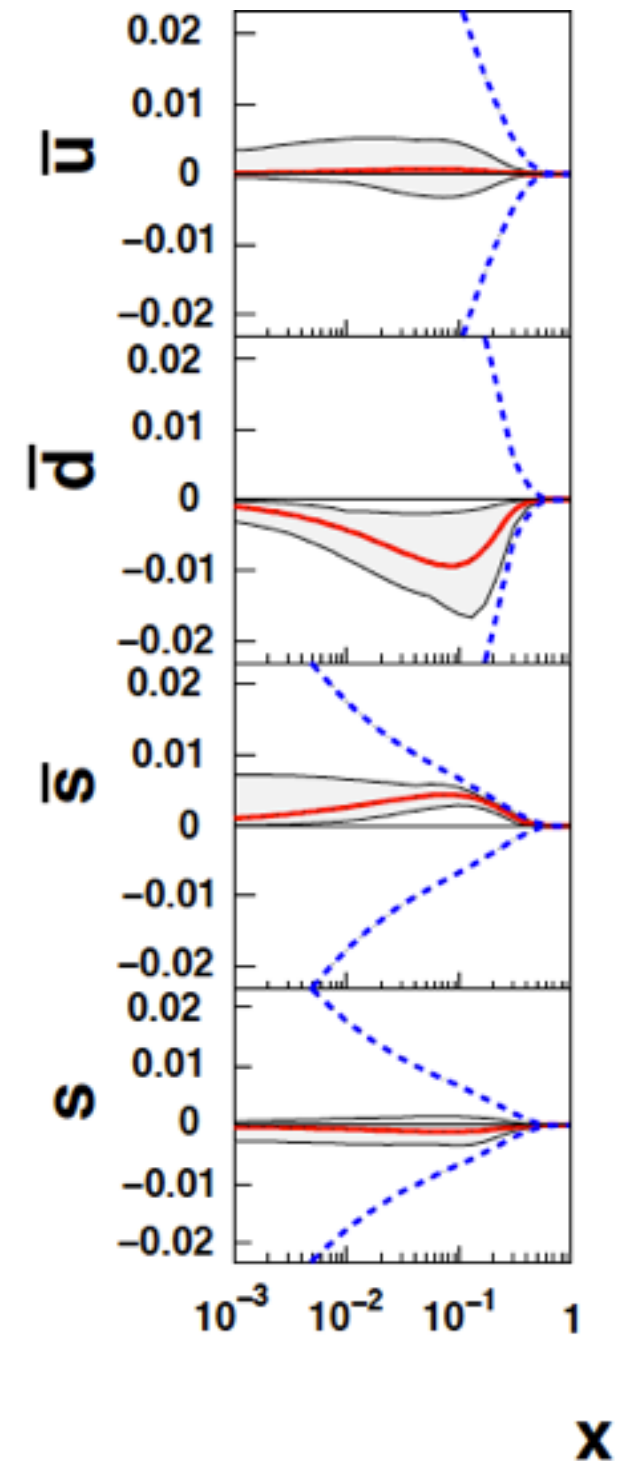
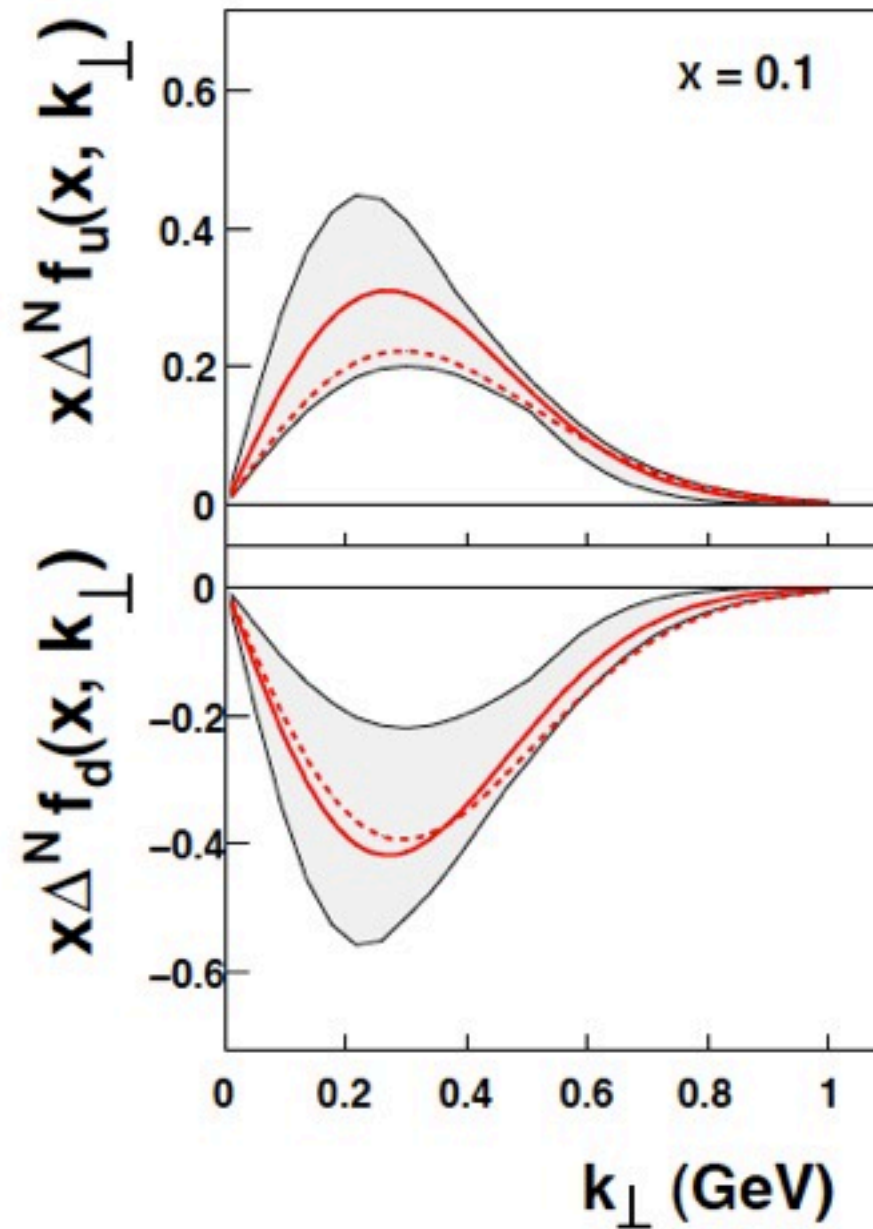
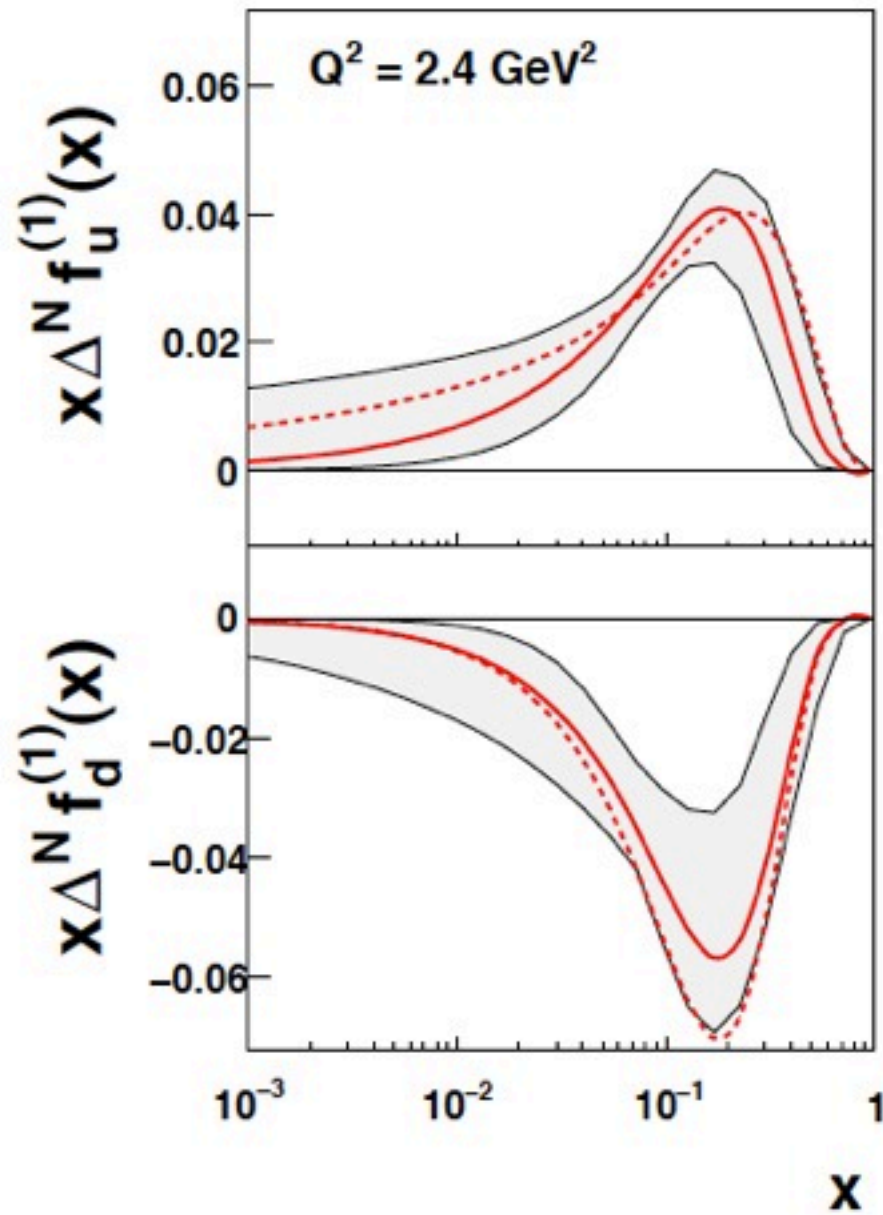
- Collins & Sivers - different azimuthal dependence
- ➔ Disentangle the effects



Phys. Rev. Lett.
103 (2009)
152002

Current status

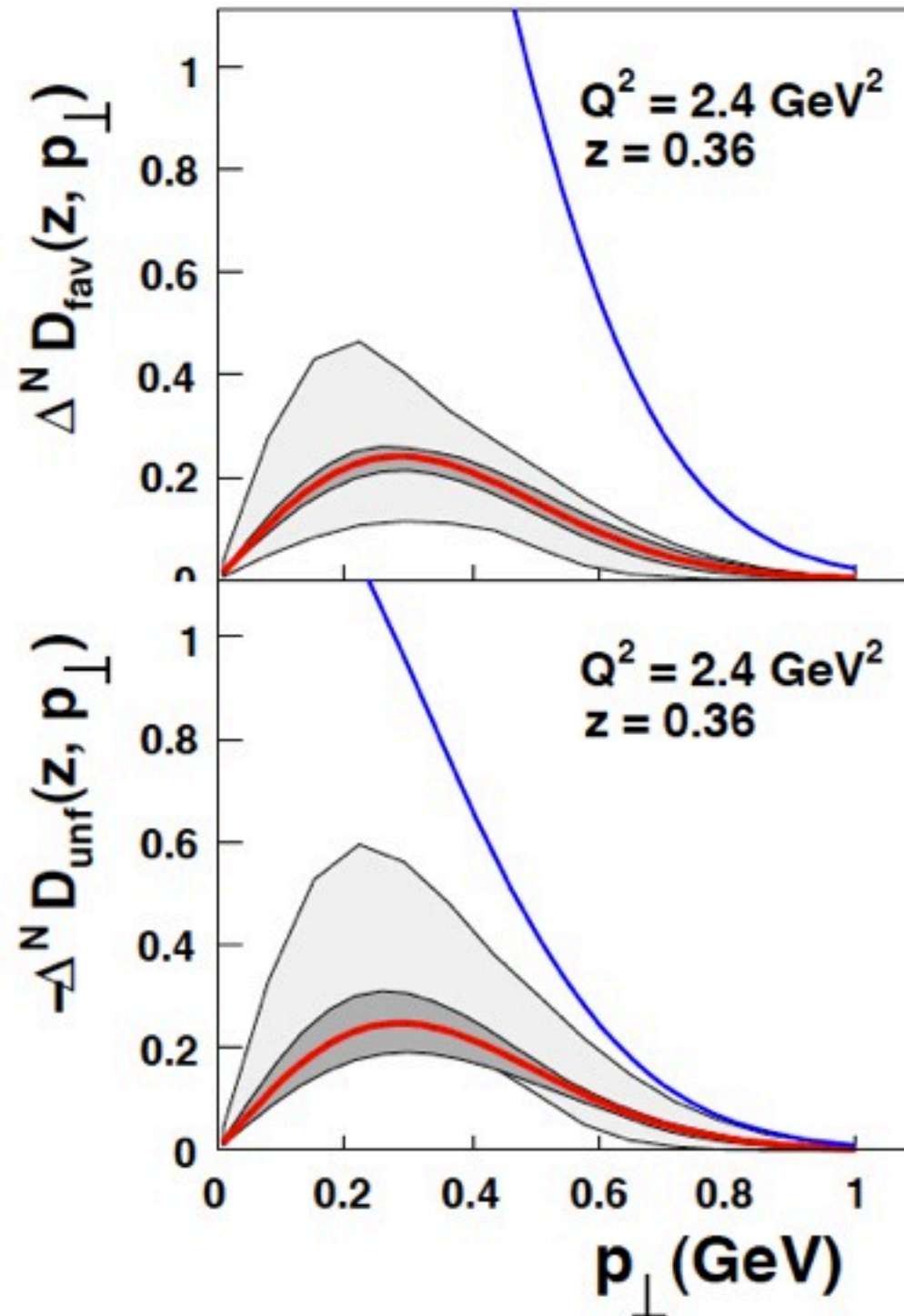
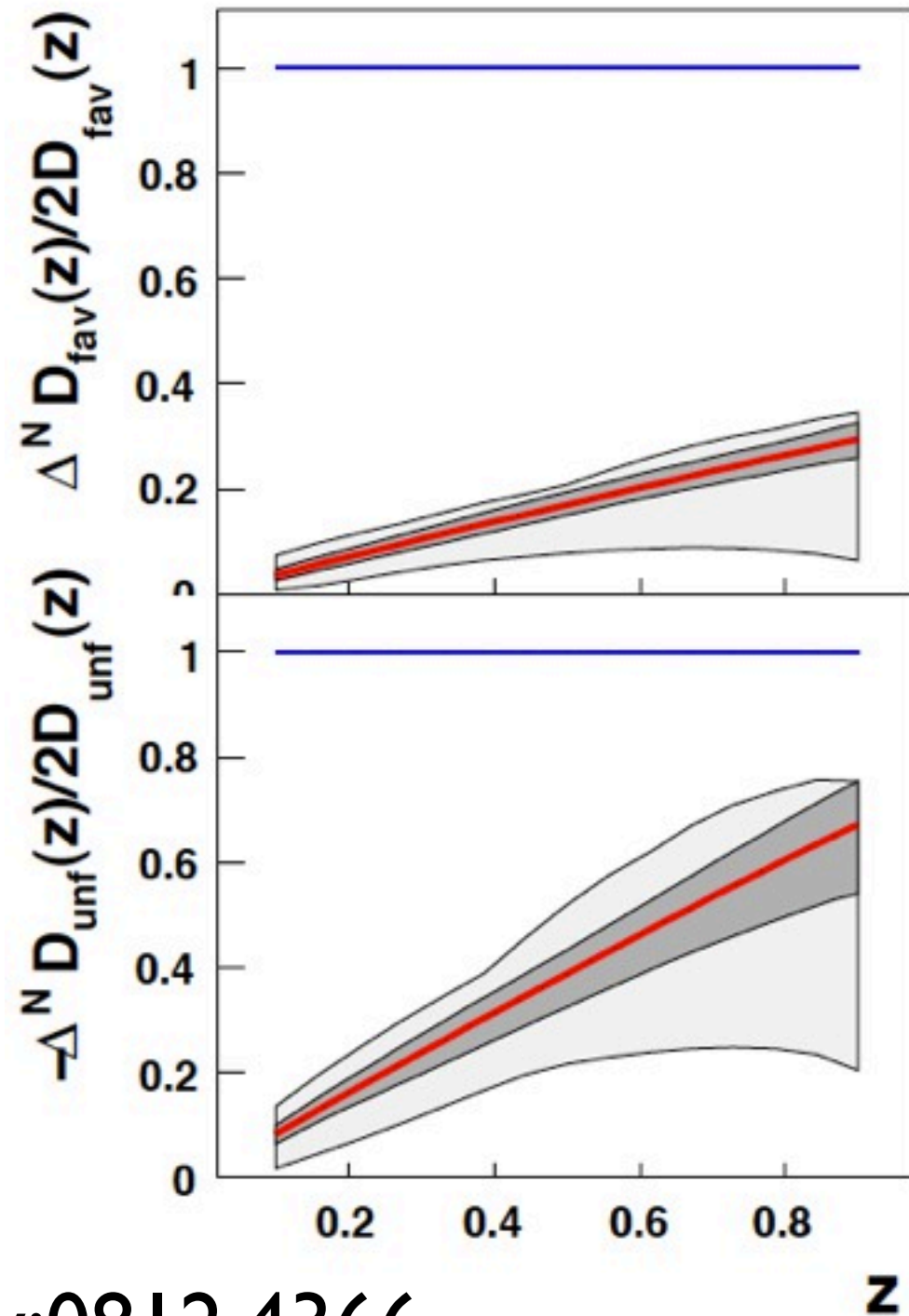
Sivers functions



arXiv:0805.2677

Current status

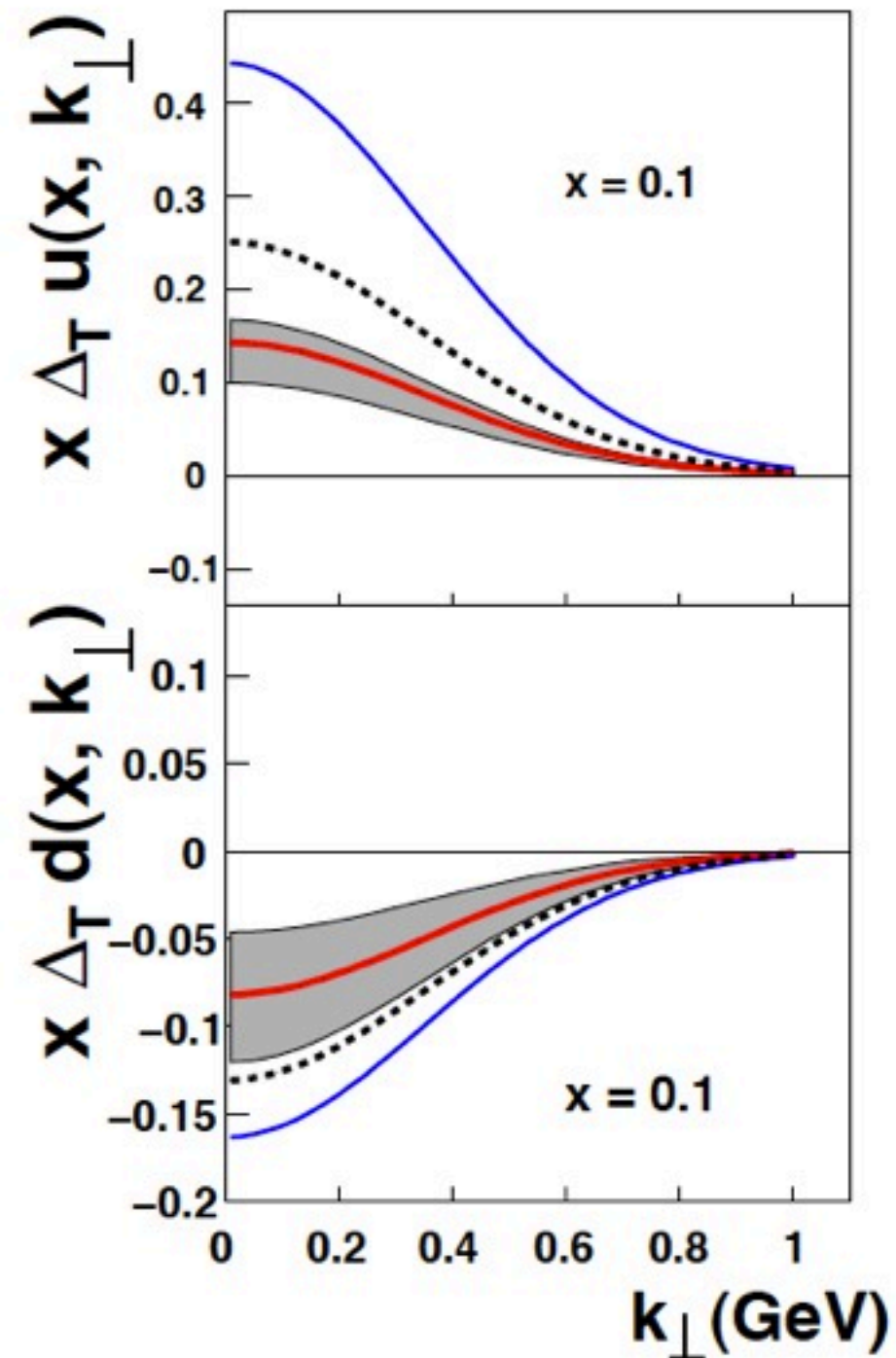
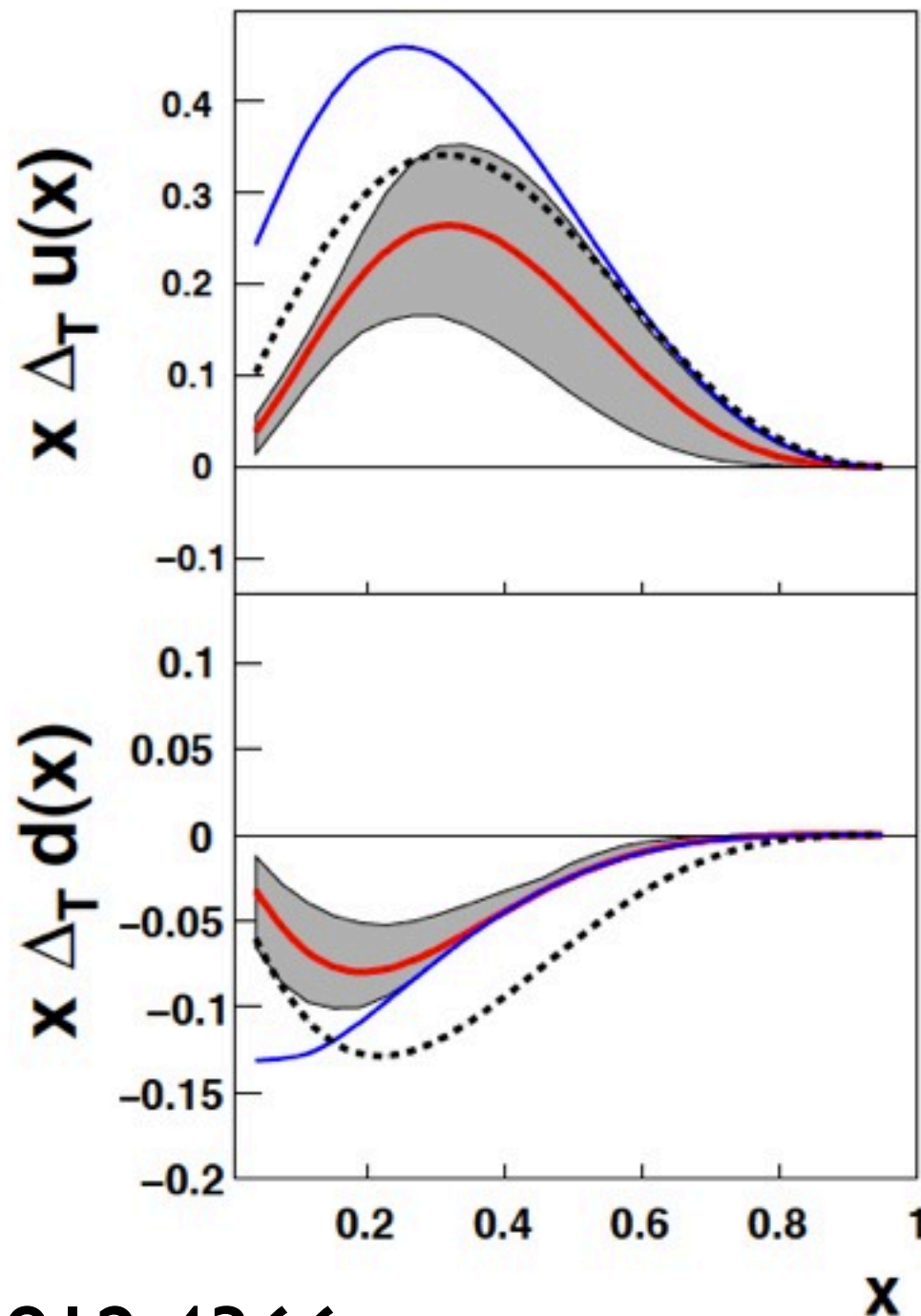
Collins functions



arXiv:0812.4366

Current status

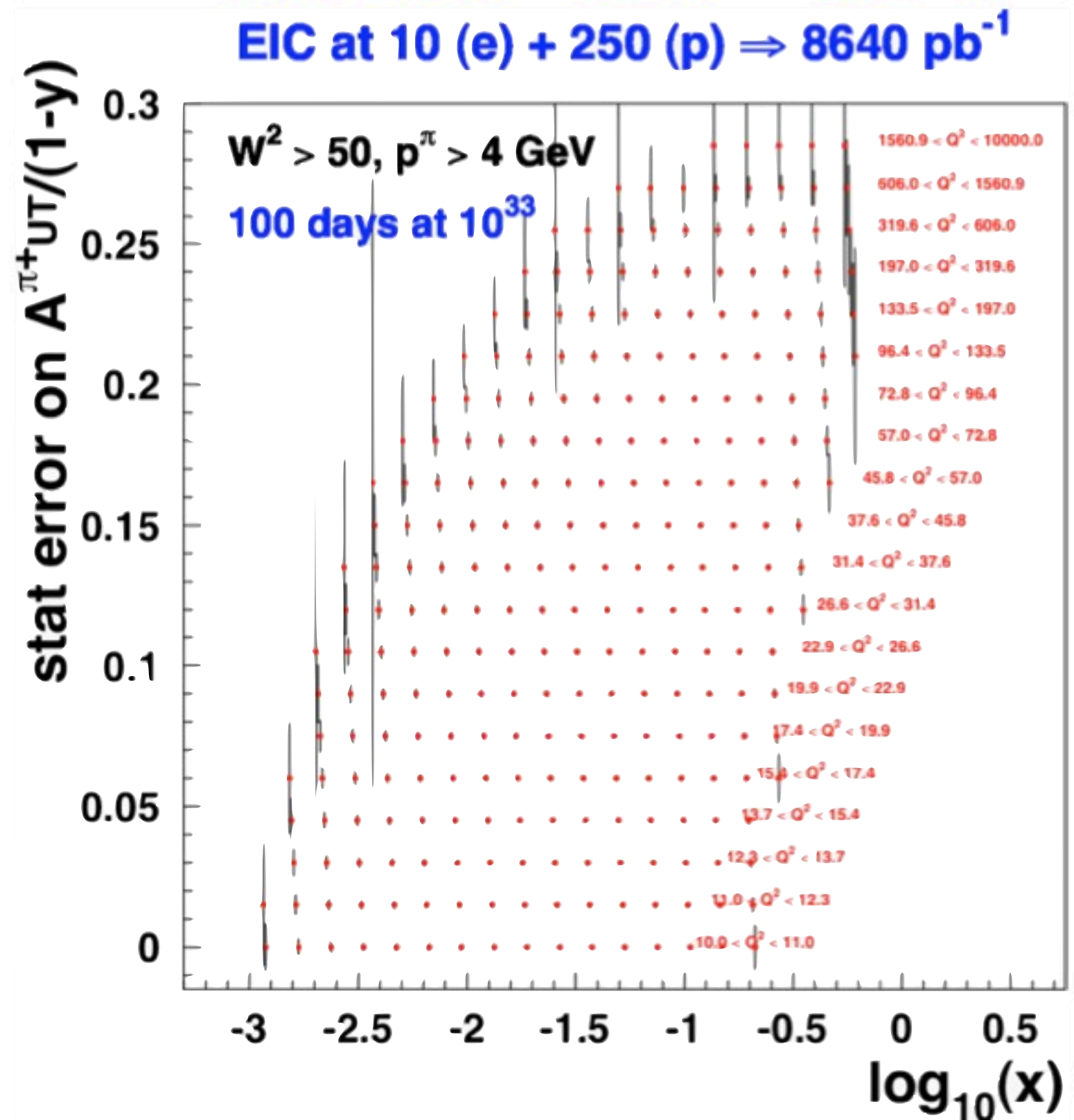
Transversity



arXiv:0812.4366

Sivers at EIC

- High luminosity
- ➔ multi-dimensional binning: x , Q^2 , z , p_T



Physics requirements

☒ (Semi-)inclusive & exclusive

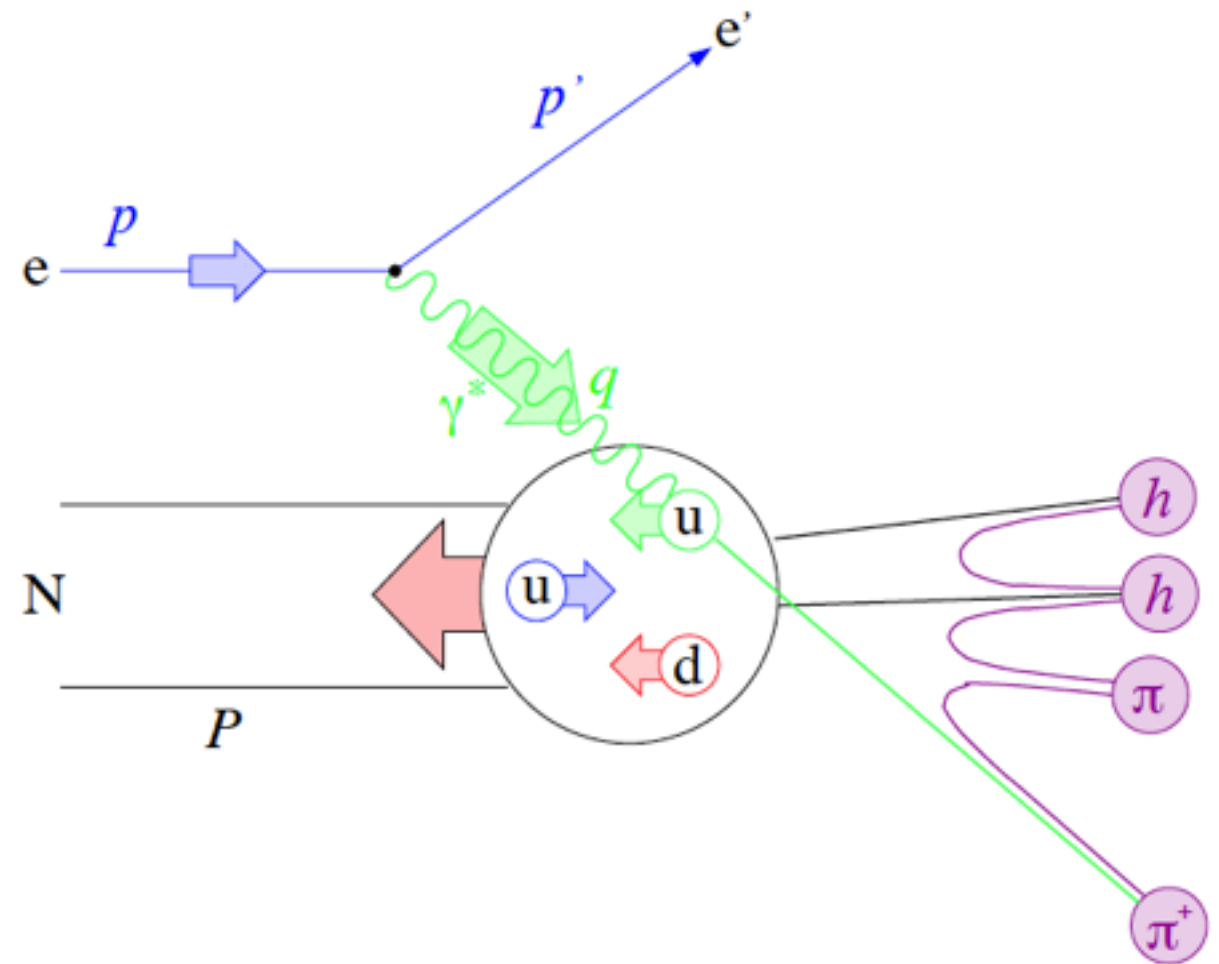
☒ Hadron identification

☒ Q^2 'lever arm'

☒ Span in x

☒ Polarisation

☒ Luminosity



Physics requirements

☒ (Semi-)inclusive & exclusive

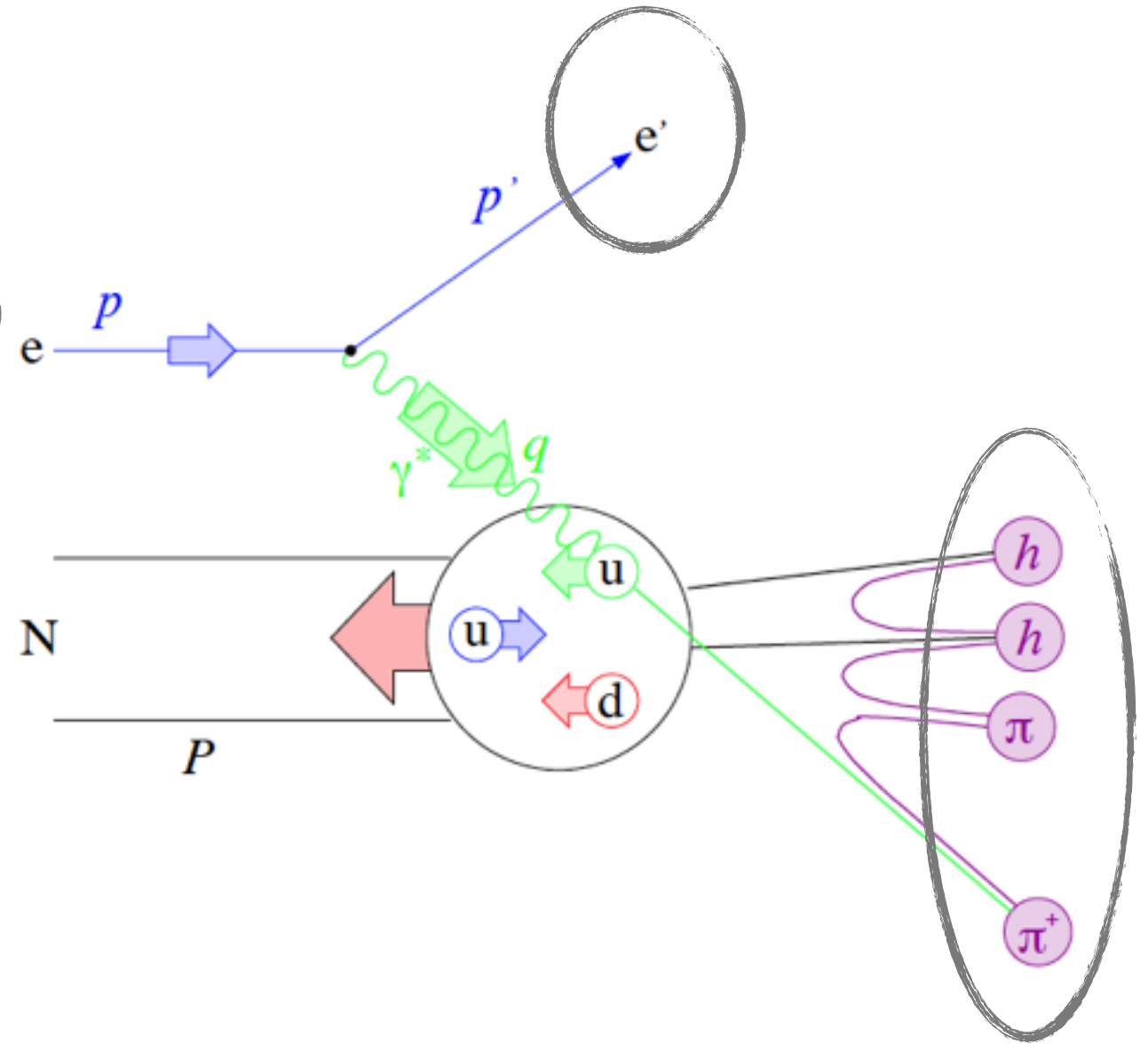
☒ Hadron identification

☒ Q^2 'lever arm'

☒ Span in x

☒ Polarisation

☒ Luminosity



Physics requirements

☒ (Semi-)inclusive & exclusive

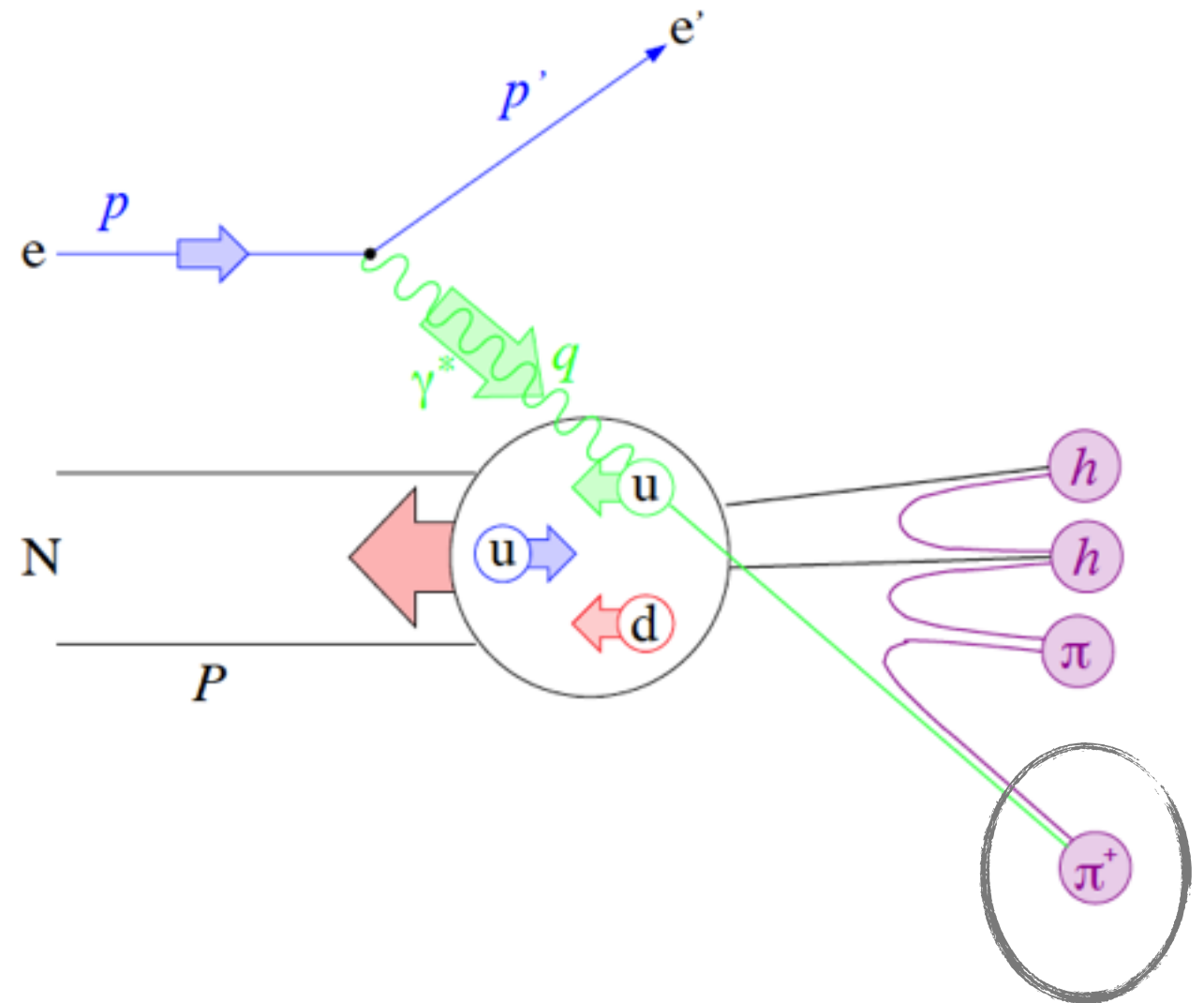
☒ Hadron identification

☒ Q^2 'lever arm'

☒ Span in x

☒ Polarisation

☒ Luminosity



Physics requirements

☒ (Semi-)inclusive & exclusive

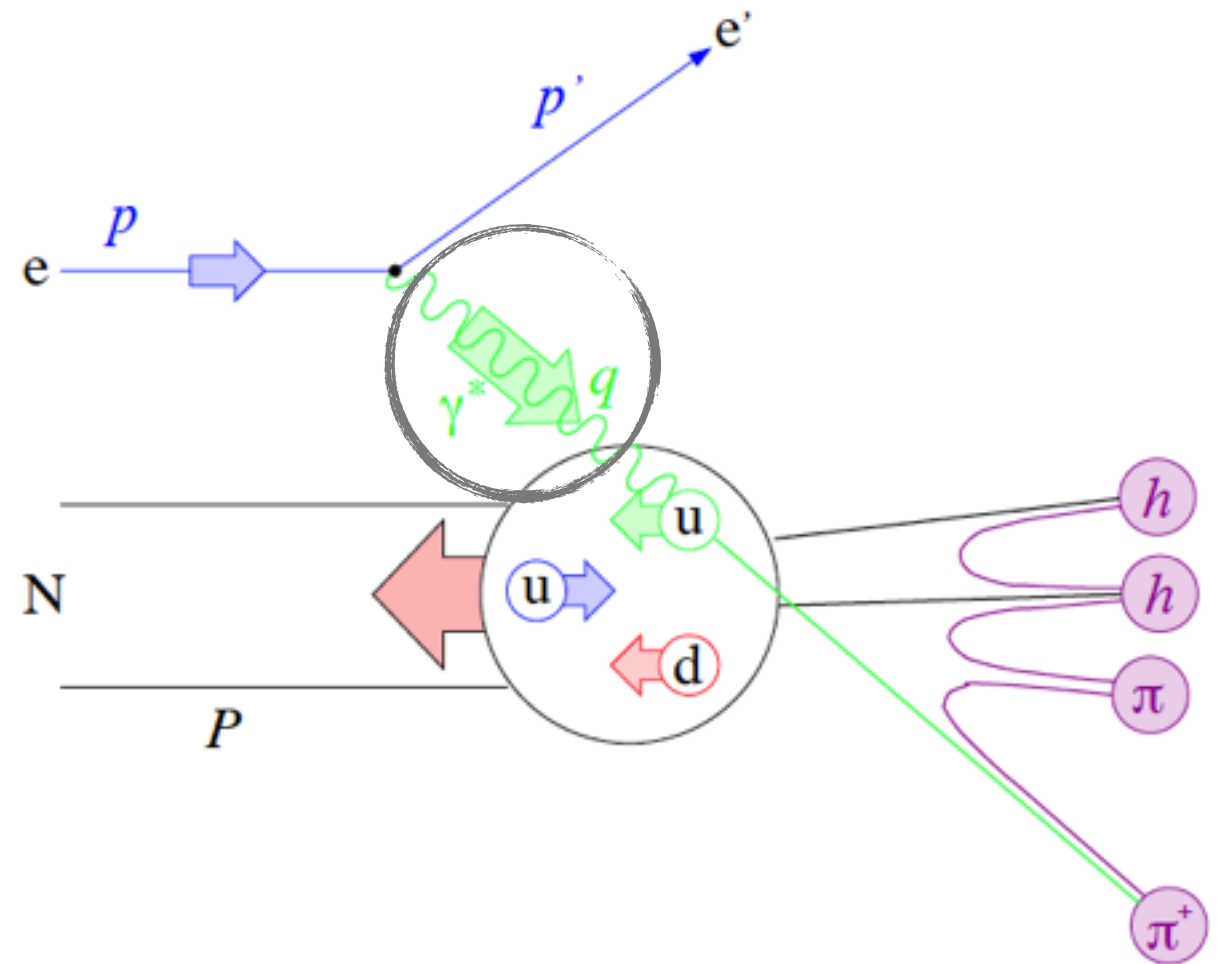
☒ Hadron identification

☒ Q^2 'lever arm'

☒ Span in x

☒ Polarisation

☒ Luminosity



Required measurements

What must we measure to achieve our physics goals?

Energy:

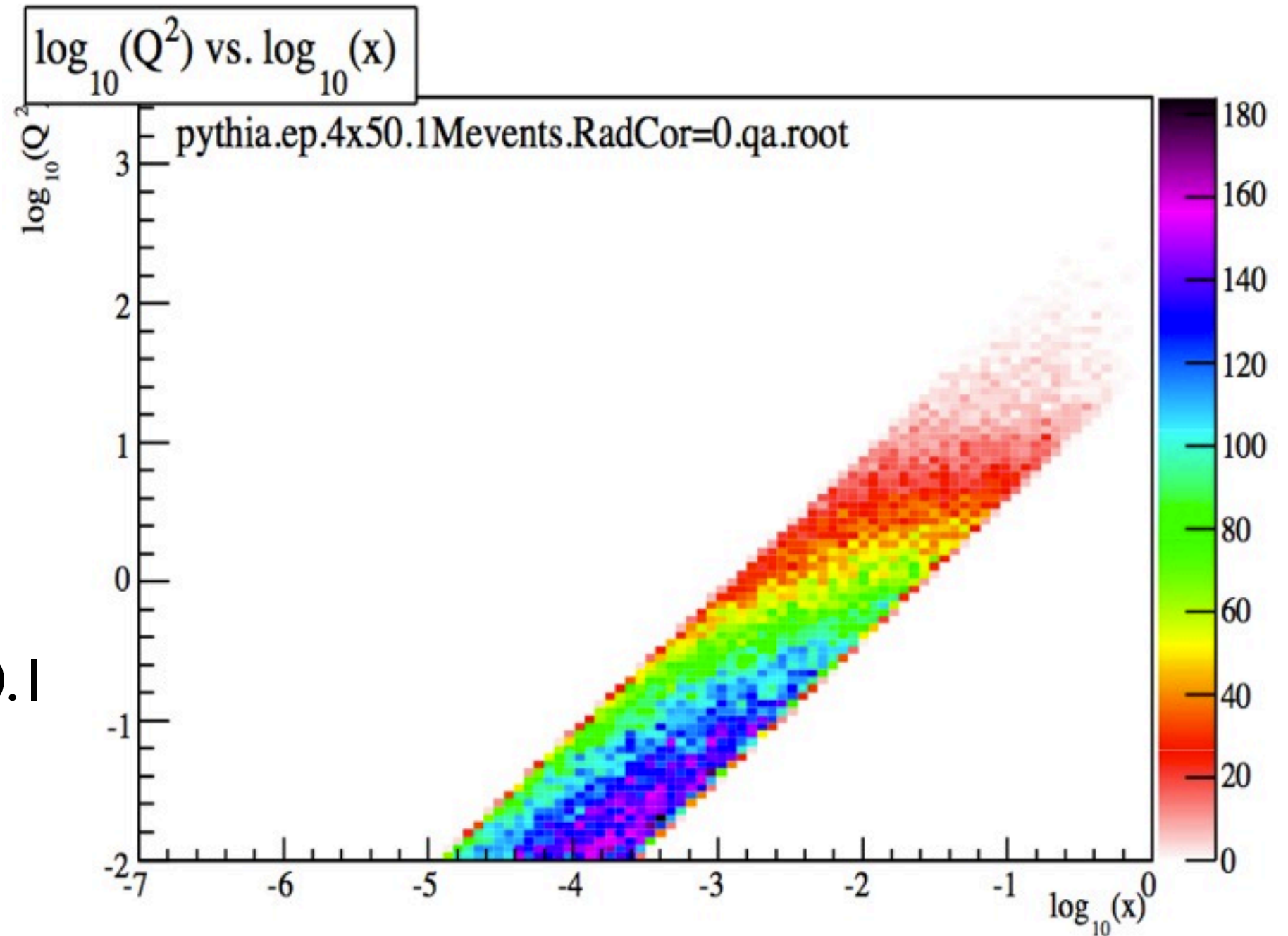
e 5-30 GeV,

p 50-250(325) GeV

Au 100(130) GeV.

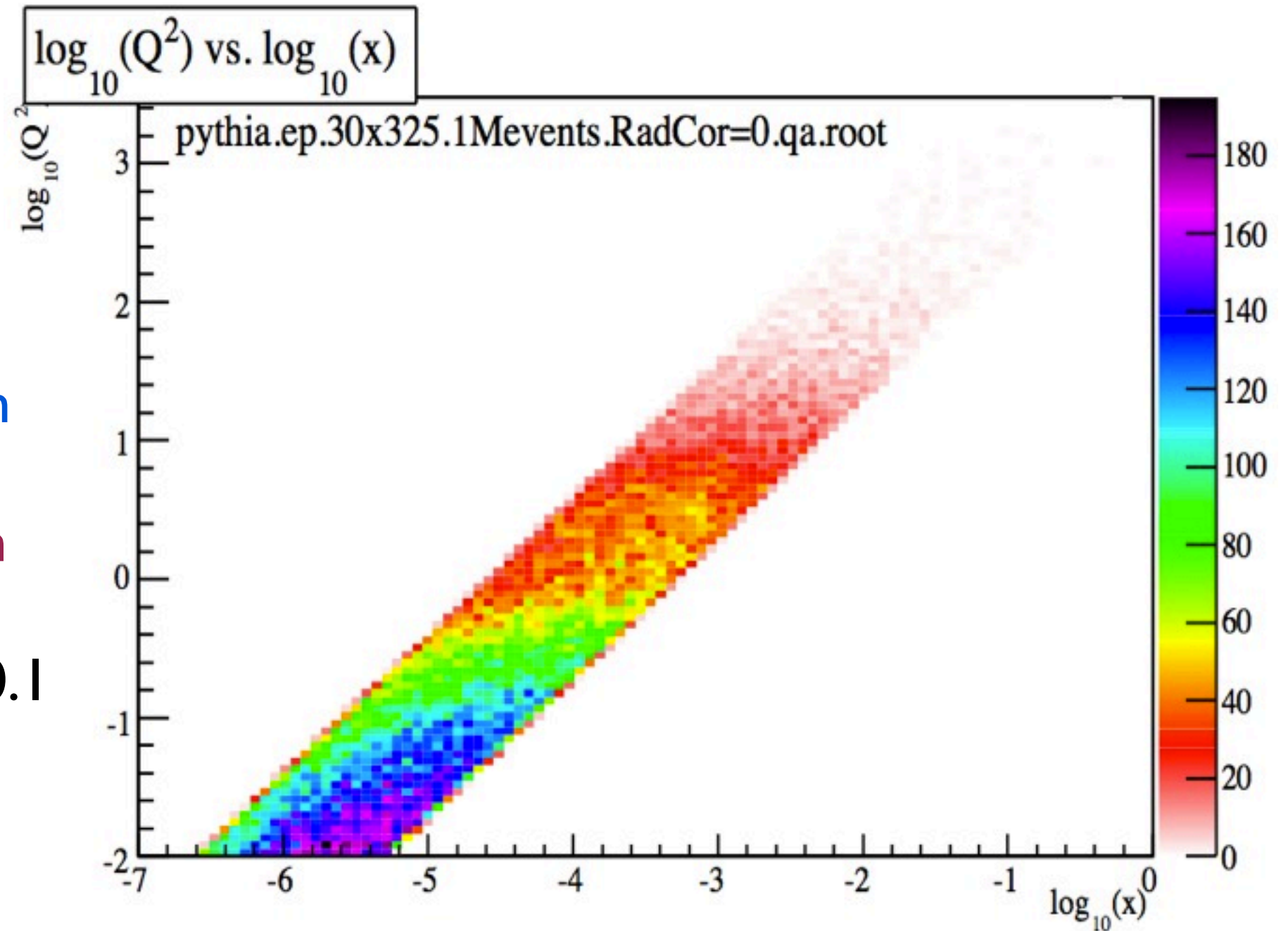
x and Q^2

- PYTHIA
- 4 GeV electron
- 50 GeV proton
- $x \sim 10^{-3}$ @ Q^2 0.1



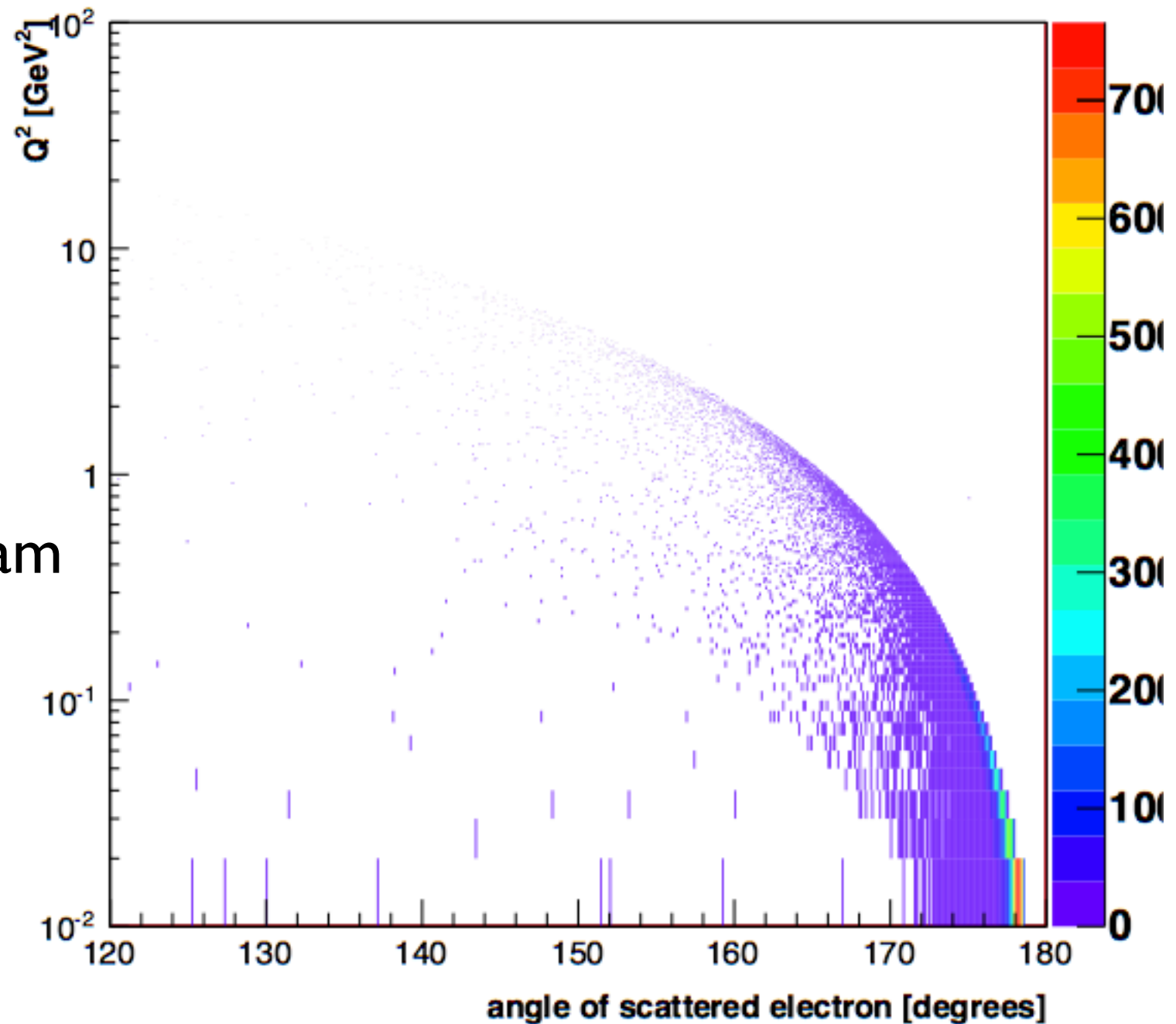
x and Q^2

- PYTHIA
- 30 GeV electron
- 325 GeV proton
- $x \sim 10^{-5}$ @ Q^2 0.1



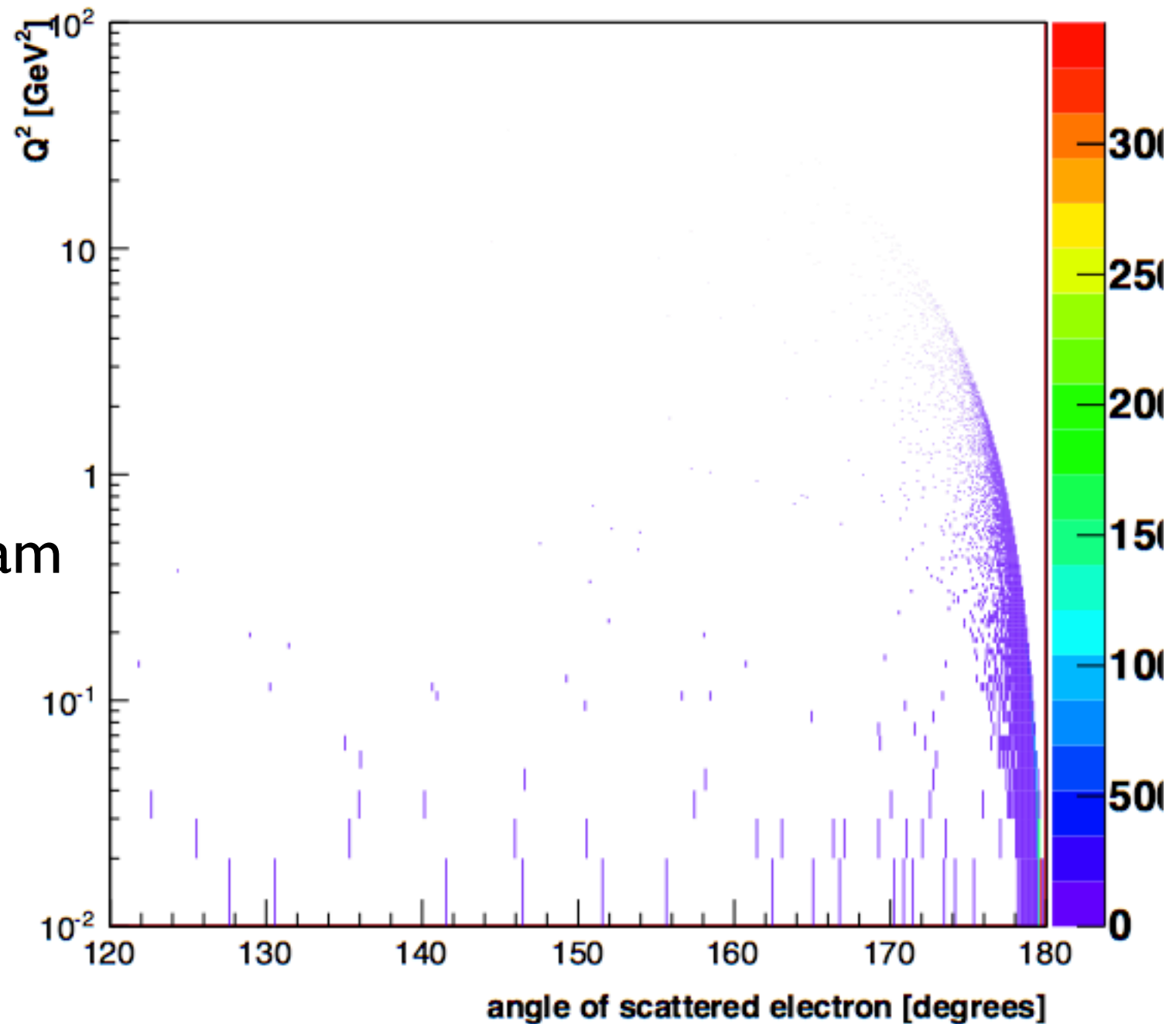
Q^2 reach : electron detection

- Independent of hadron beam energy
- **4 GeV** electron
- Electrons up to **$\sim 2^\circ$**



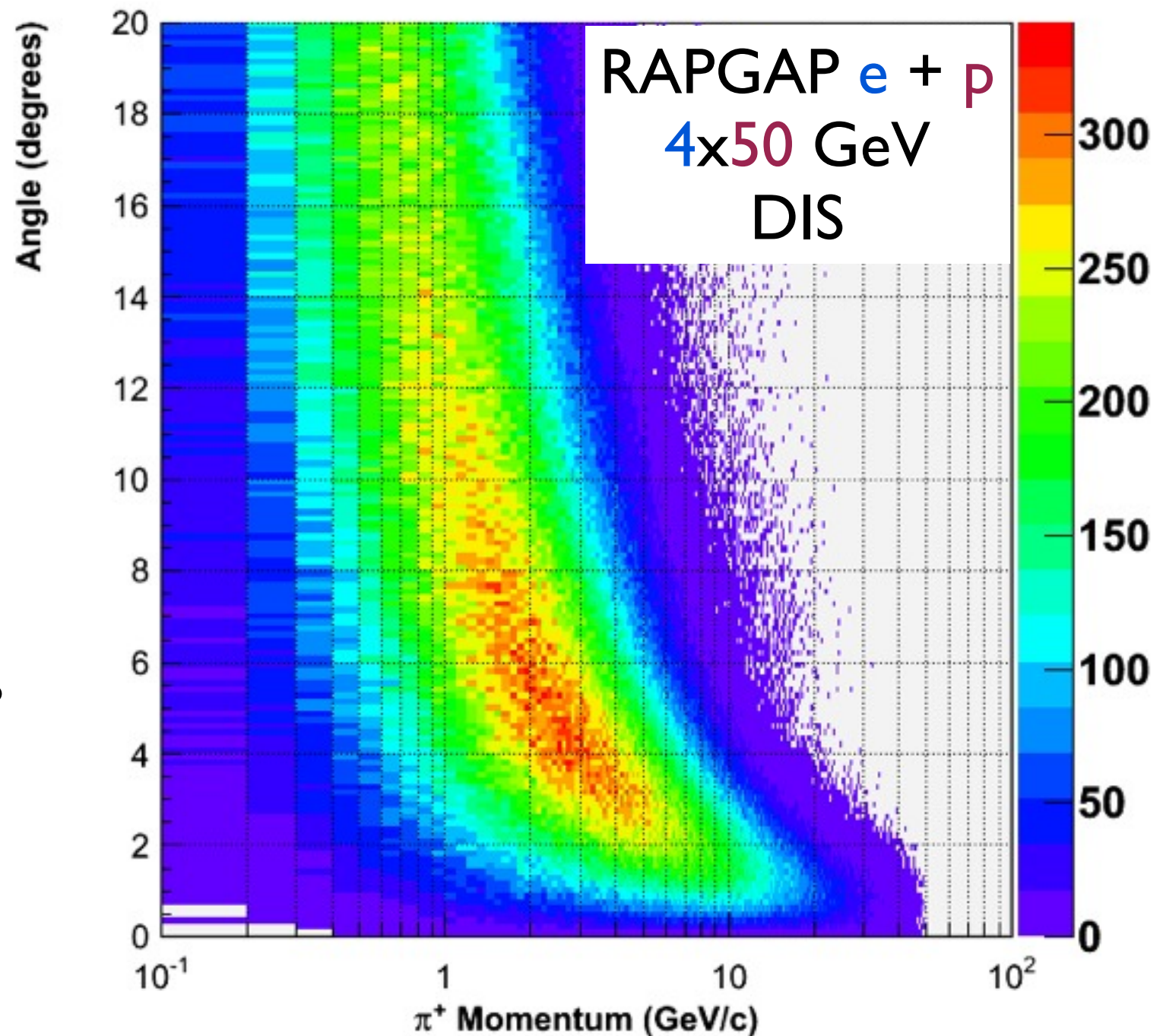
Q^2 reach : electron detection

- Independent of hadron beam energy
- **20 GeV** electron
- Electrons at **$< 1^\circ$**



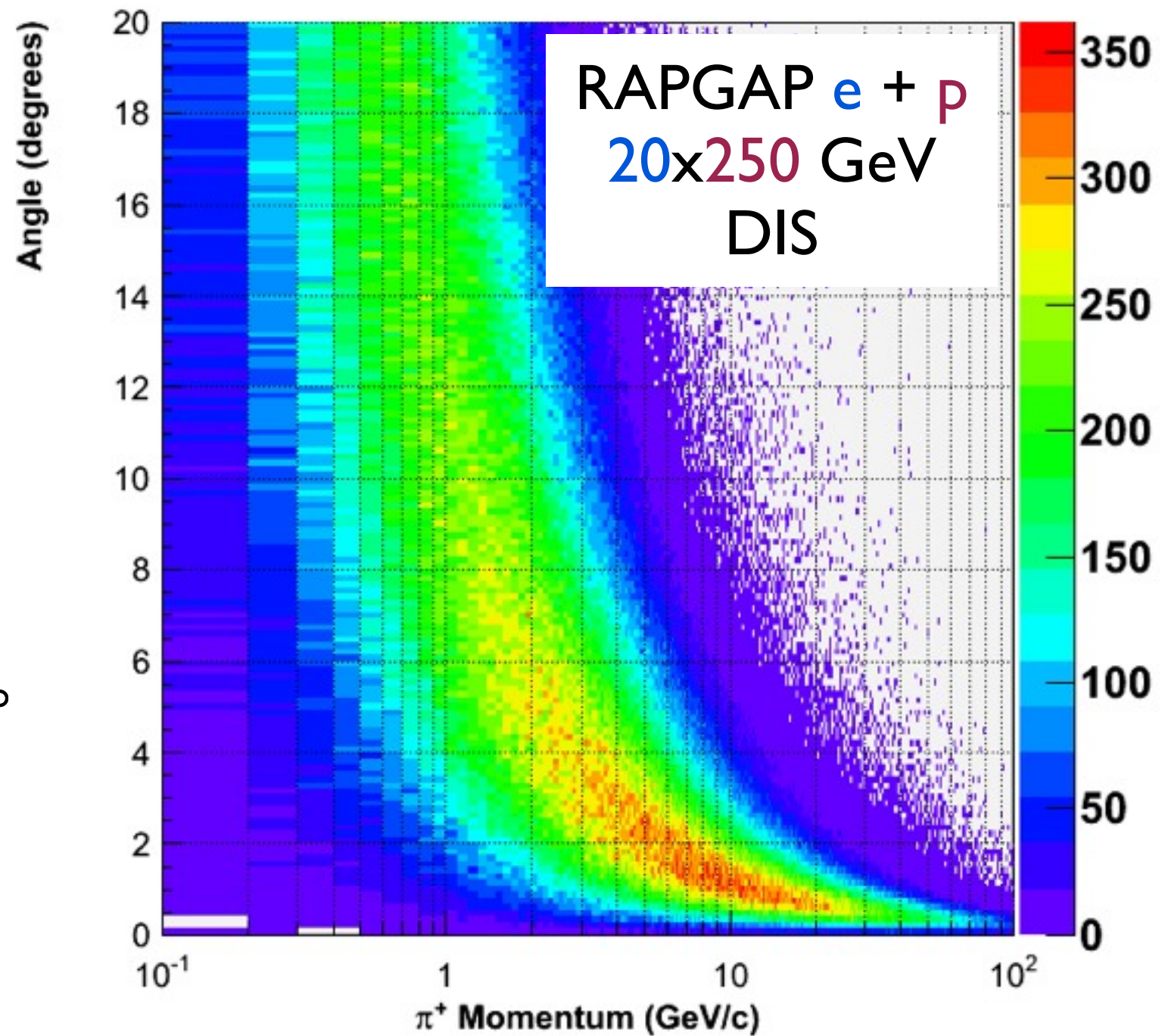
Hadron detection: DIS

- **Strongly** dependent on hadron beam energy:
 - ▶ **50 GeV:** π at several $^\circ$
 - ▶ **250 GeV:** $\pi < 4^\circ$
- **High** momentum



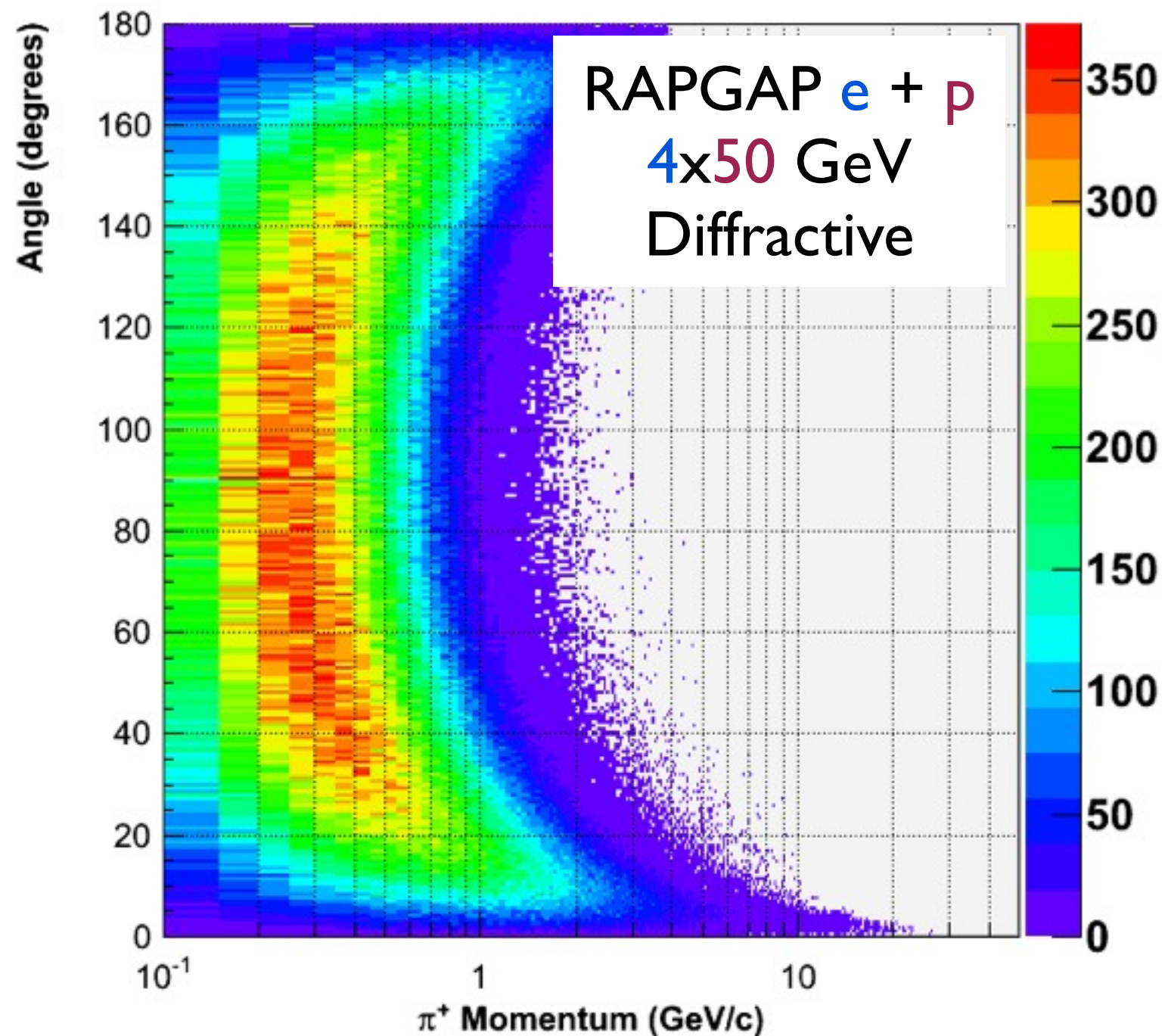
Hadron detection: DIS

- **Strongly** dependent on hadron beam energy:
 - ▶ **50 GeV:** π at several $^\circ$
 - ▶ **250 GeV:** $\pi < 4^\circ$
- **High** momentum



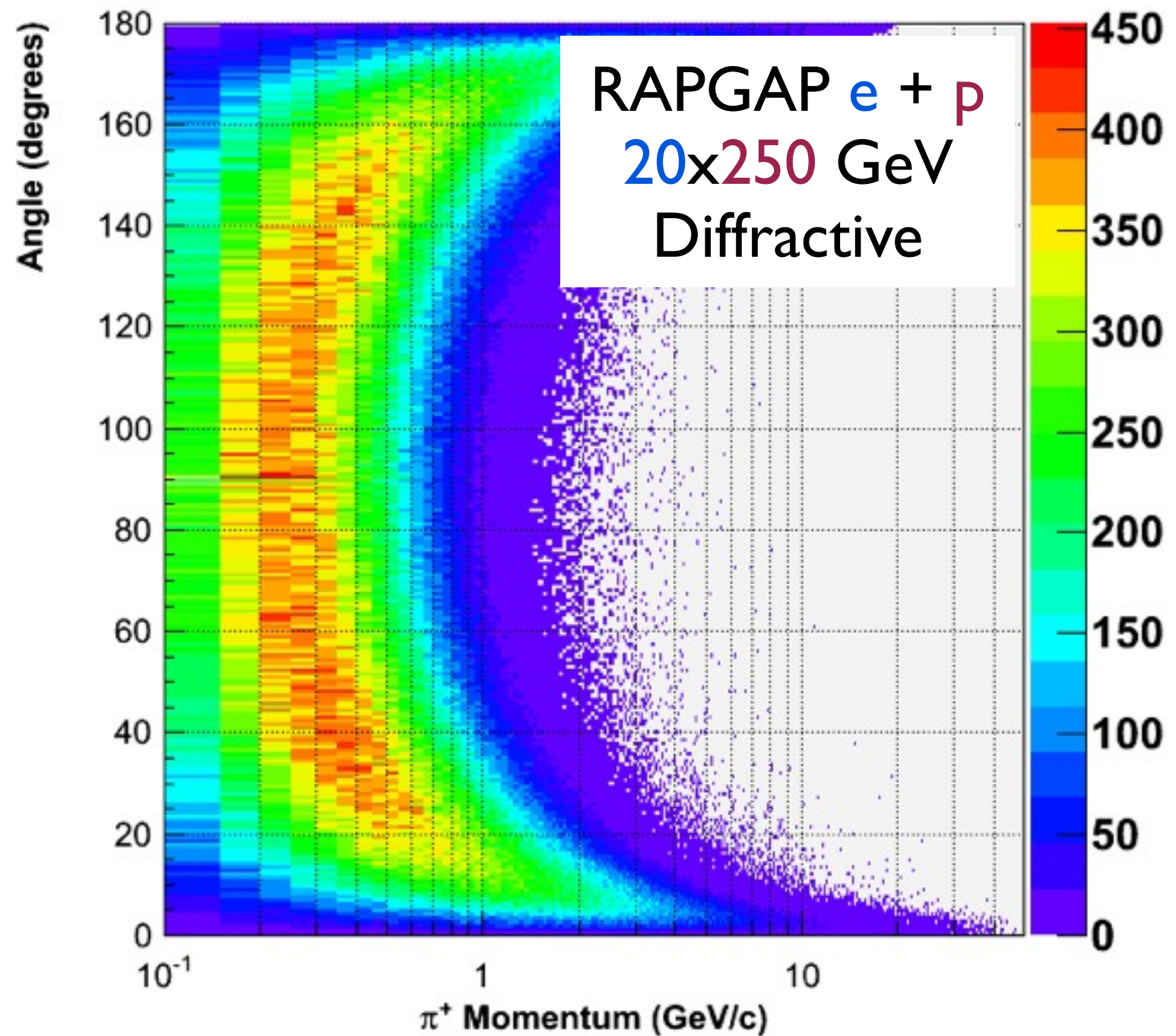
Hadron detection: diffractive

- **Little** energy-dependence
- Easy-to-detect angles
- Very **wide** angular range
- **Low** momentum



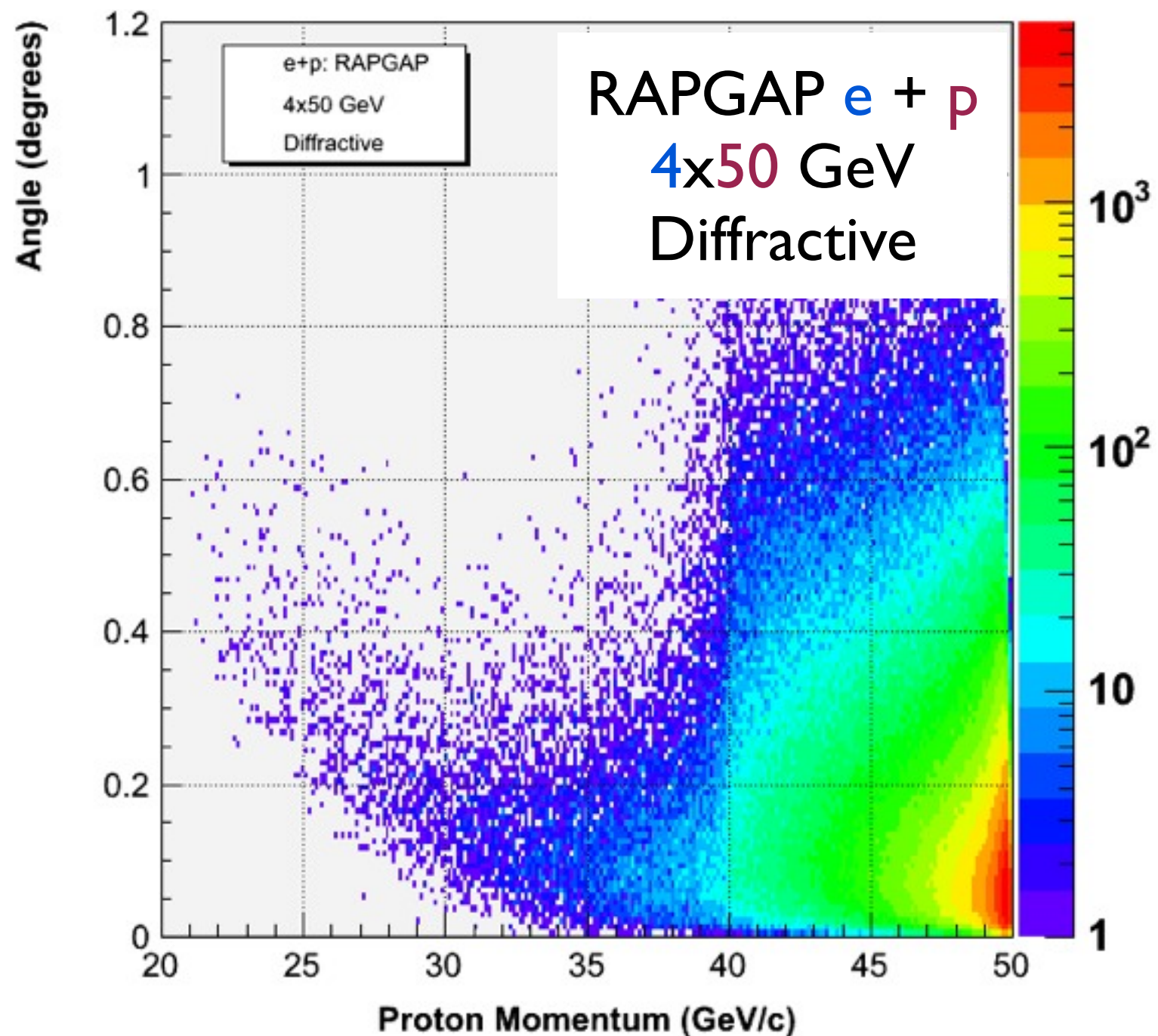
Hadron detection: diffractive

- **Little** energy-dependence
- Easy-to-detect angles
- Very **wide** angular range
- **Low** momentum



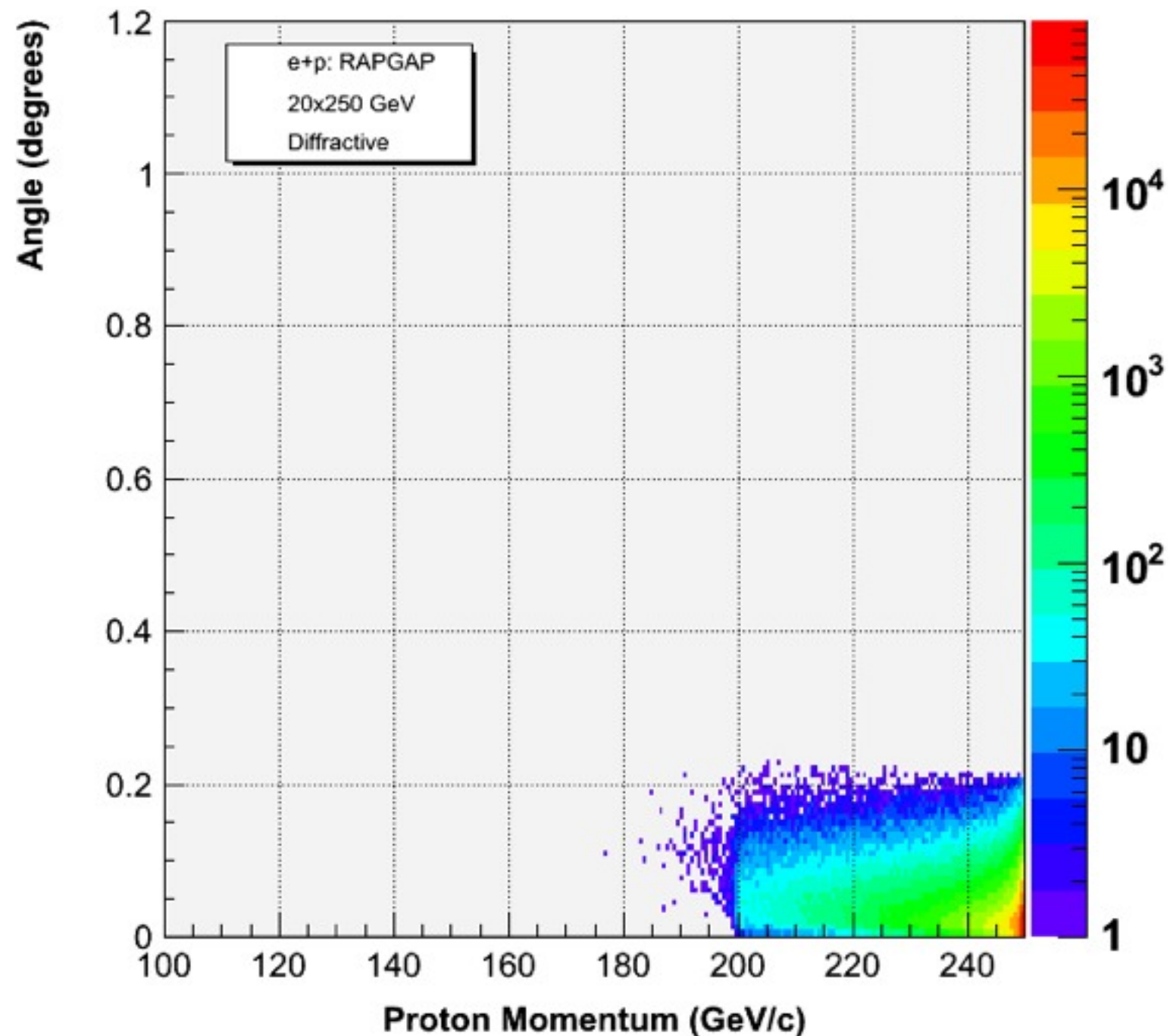
Proton detection

- Always very forward
 - ▶ Hard to detect
- Energy dependent
 - ▶ **50 GeV: $<0.5^\circ$**
 - ▶ **250 GeV: $<0.2^\circ$**



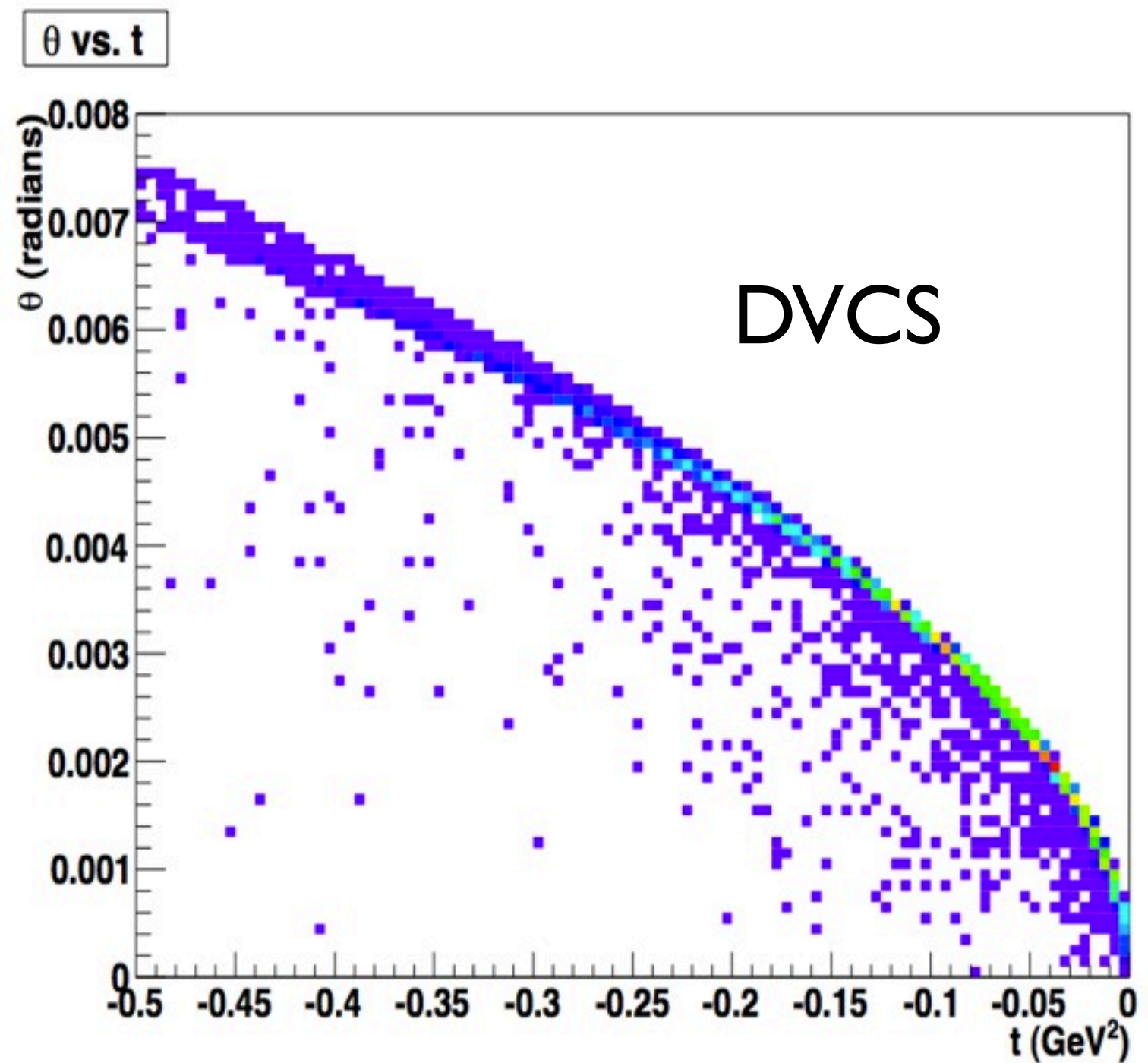
Proton detection

- Always very forward
 - ▶ Hard to detect
- Energy dependent
 - ▶ **50 GeV: $< 0.5^\circ$**
 - ▶ **250 GeV: $< 0.2^\circ$**



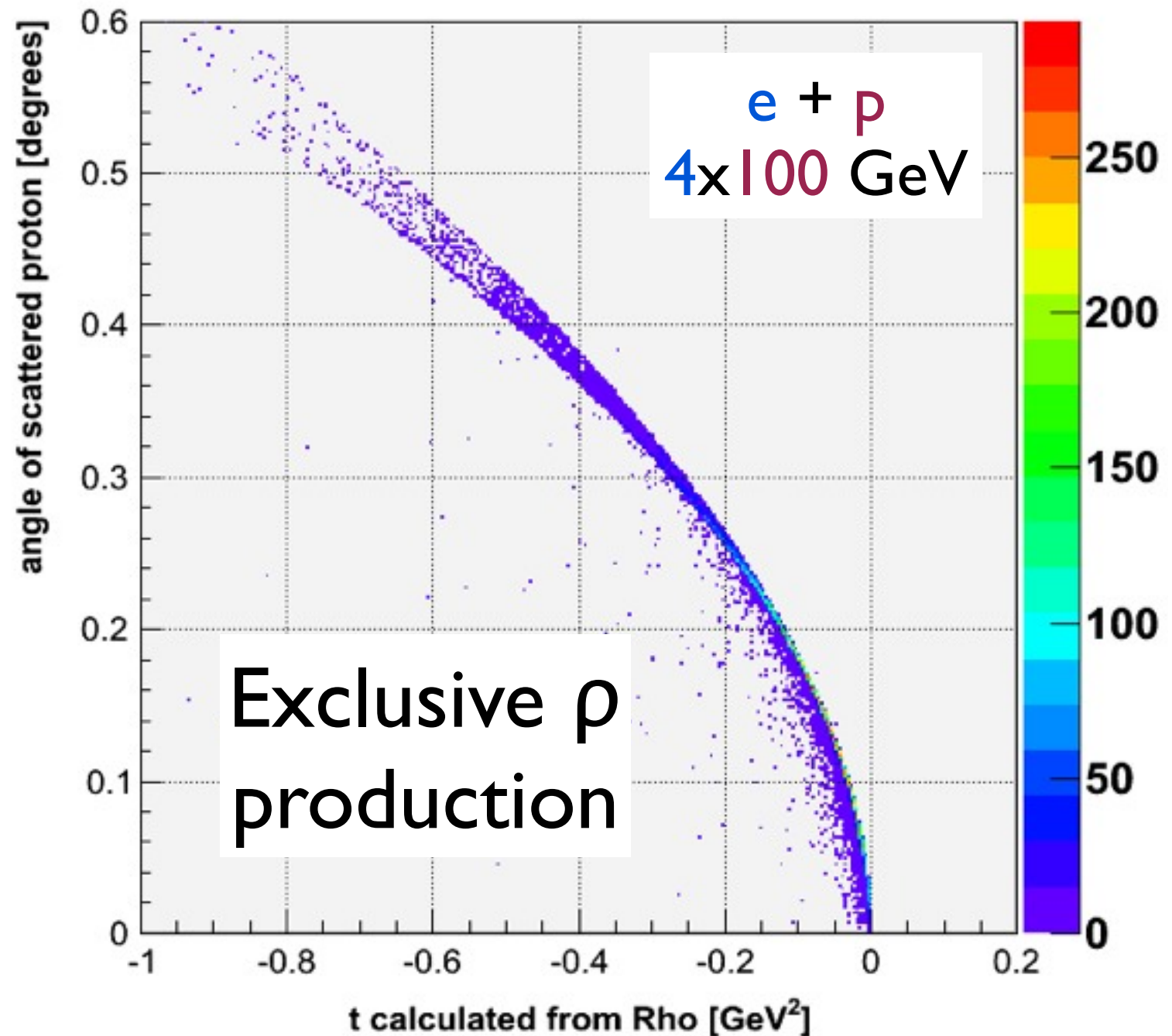
Proton detection

- $t = (p - p')^2$
- Want to measure a **range** in t
- **Strongly correlated with angle**

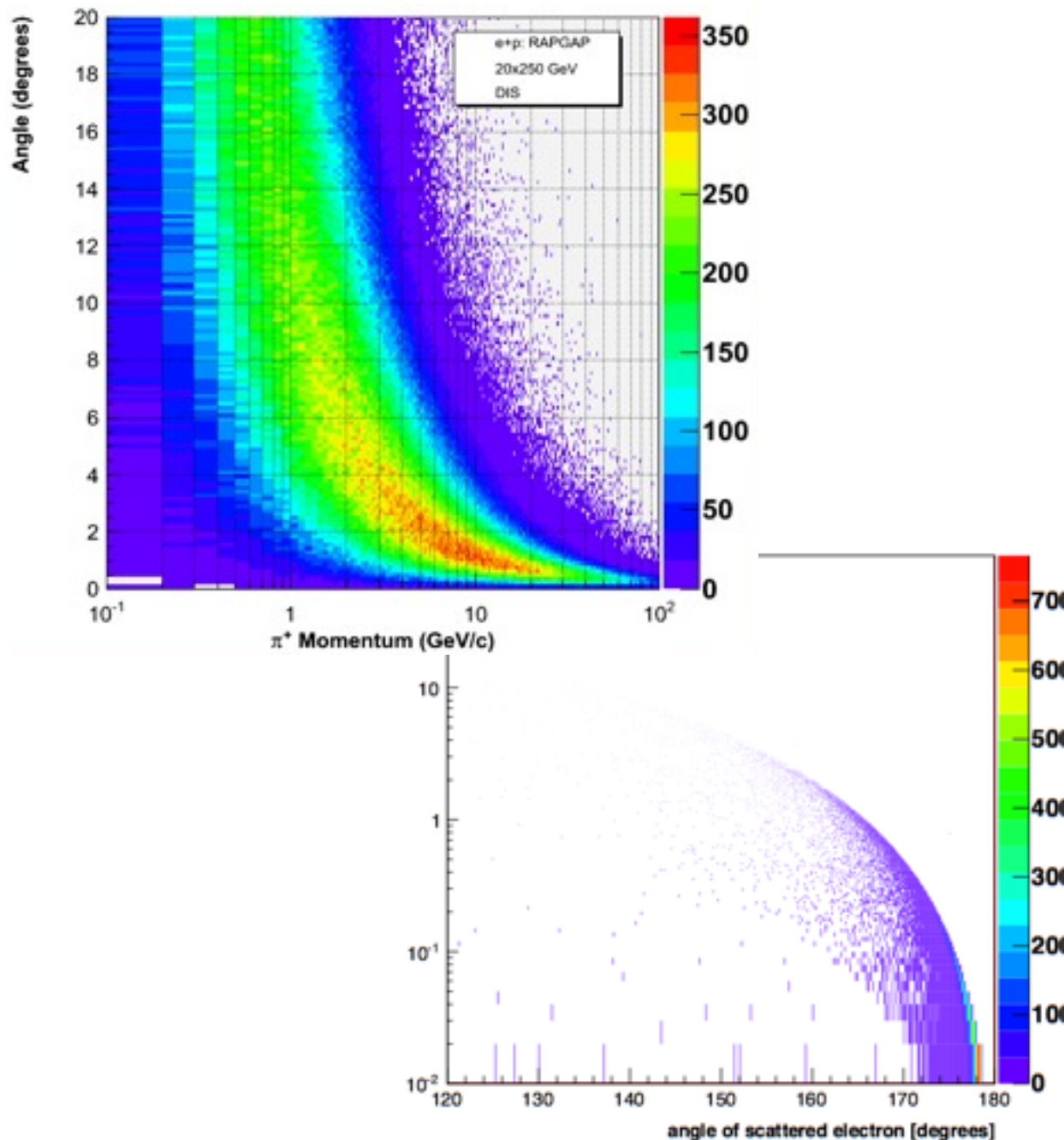


Proton detection

- $t = (p - p')^2$
- Want to measure a **range** in t
- **Strongly correlated with angle**

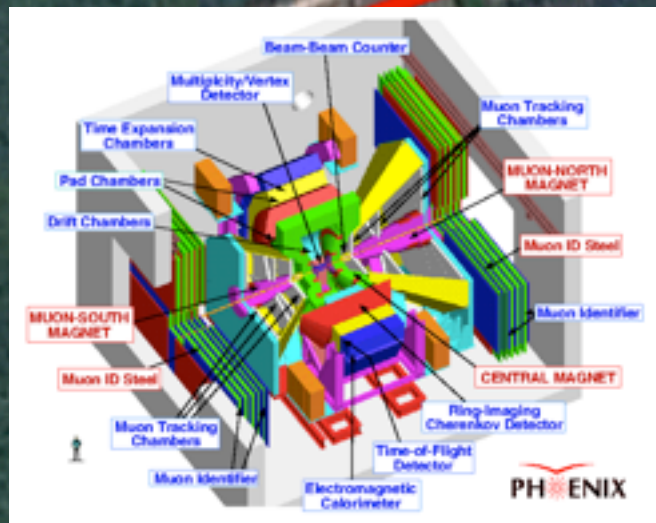


Detector requirements



- Electron detection @ small angles
- Hadron identification @
 - ▶ Wide angular range
 - ▶ Wide momentum range
- Vertex measurements
- **Resolution**

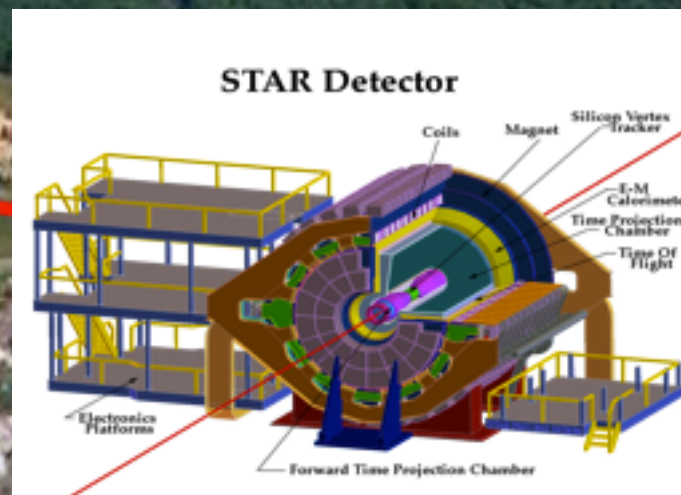
Integration with RHIC



PHOBOS

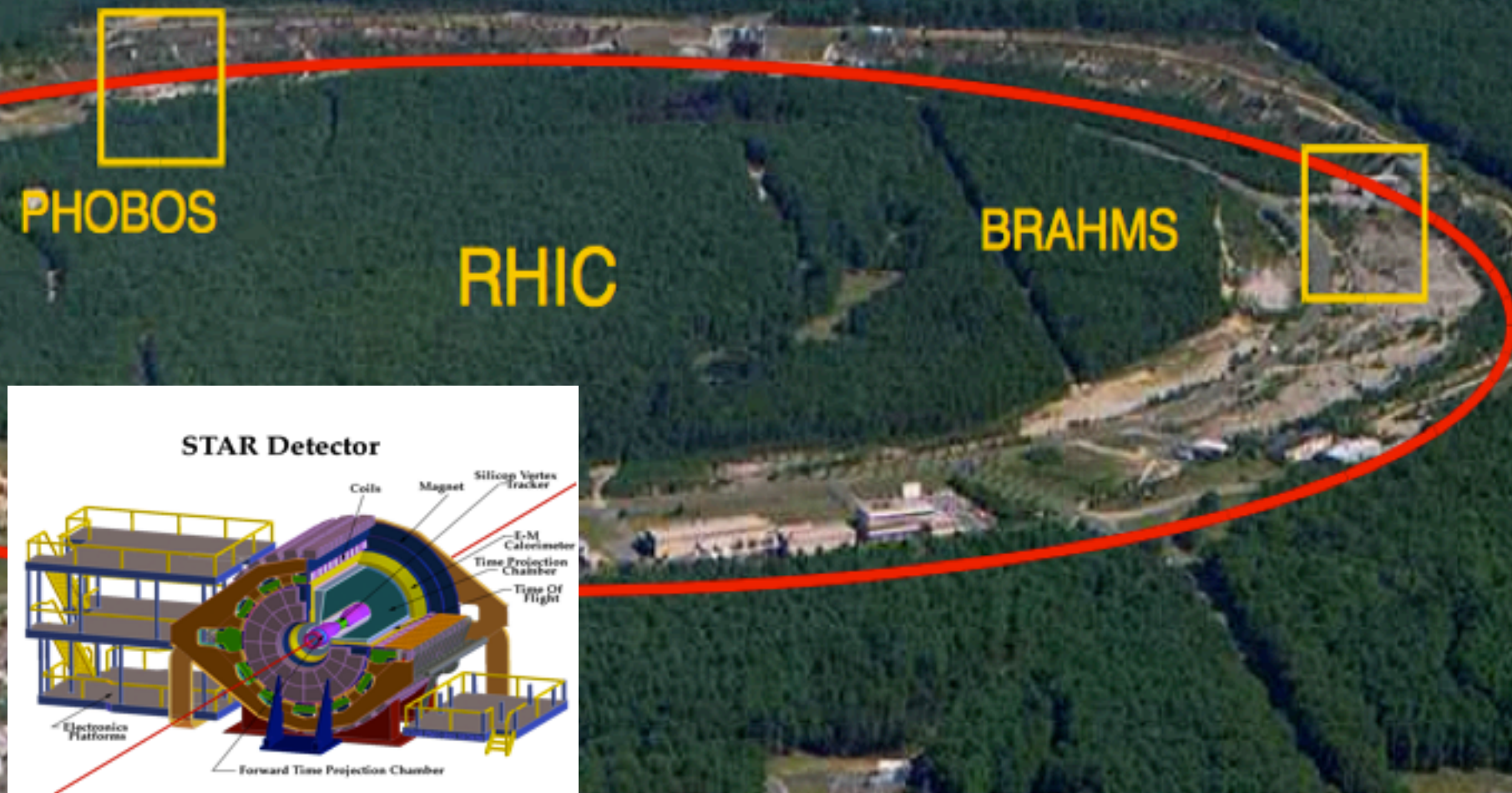
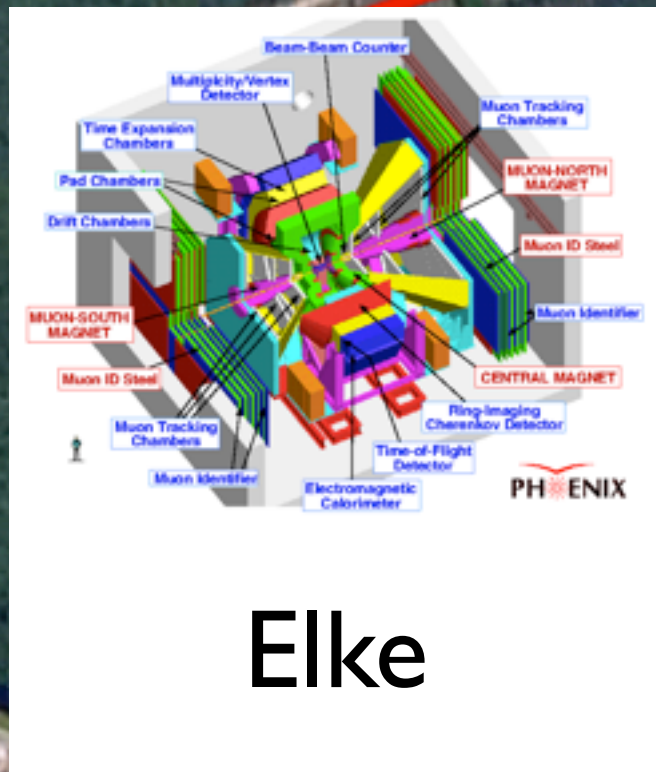
RHIC

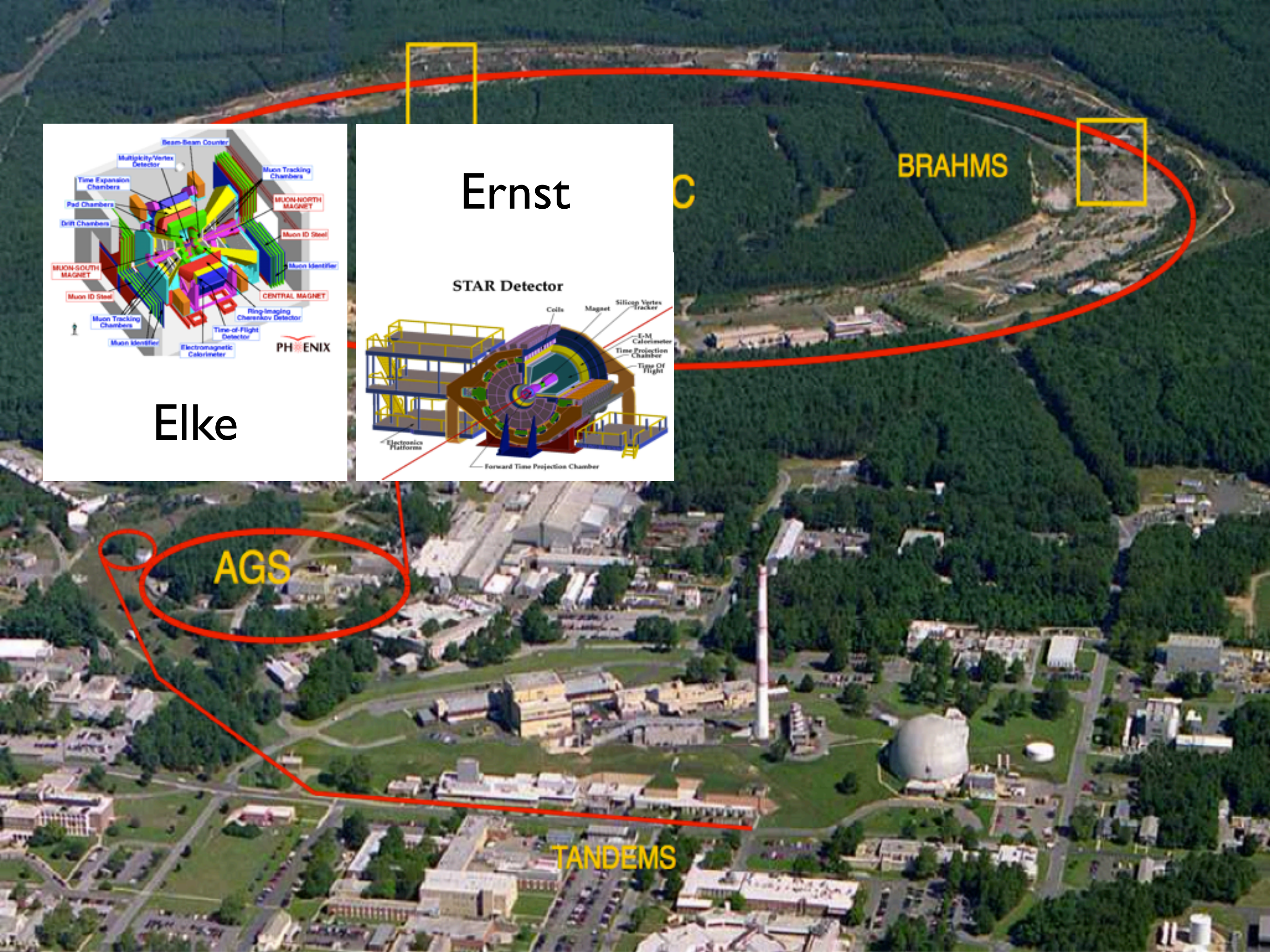
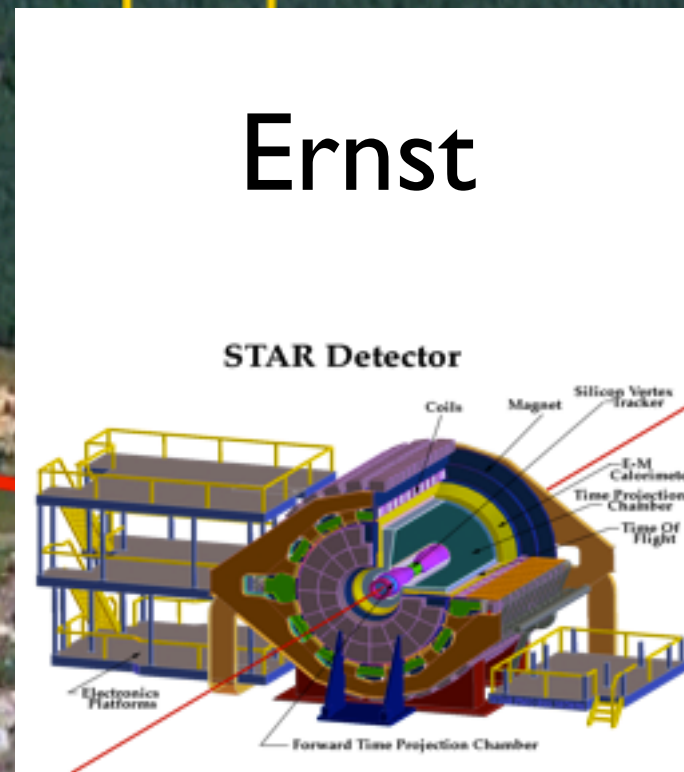
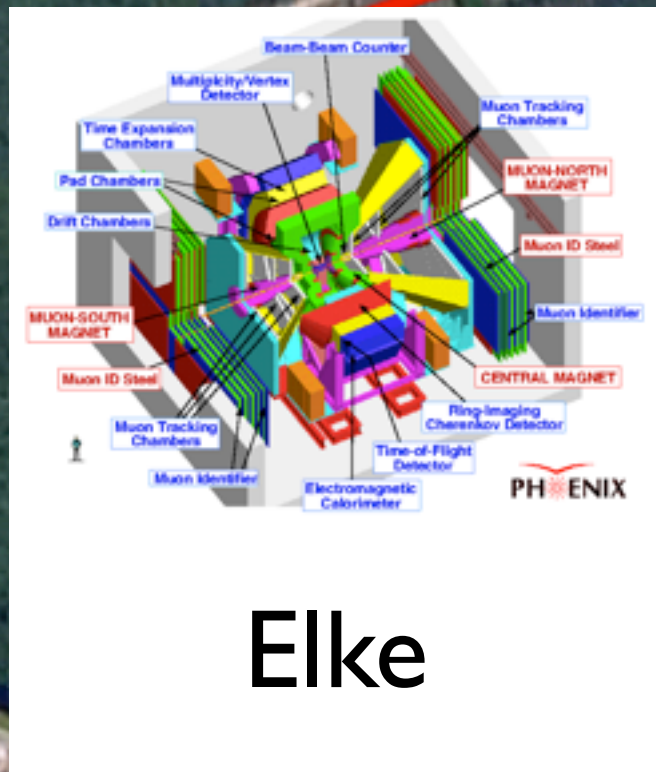
BRAHMS

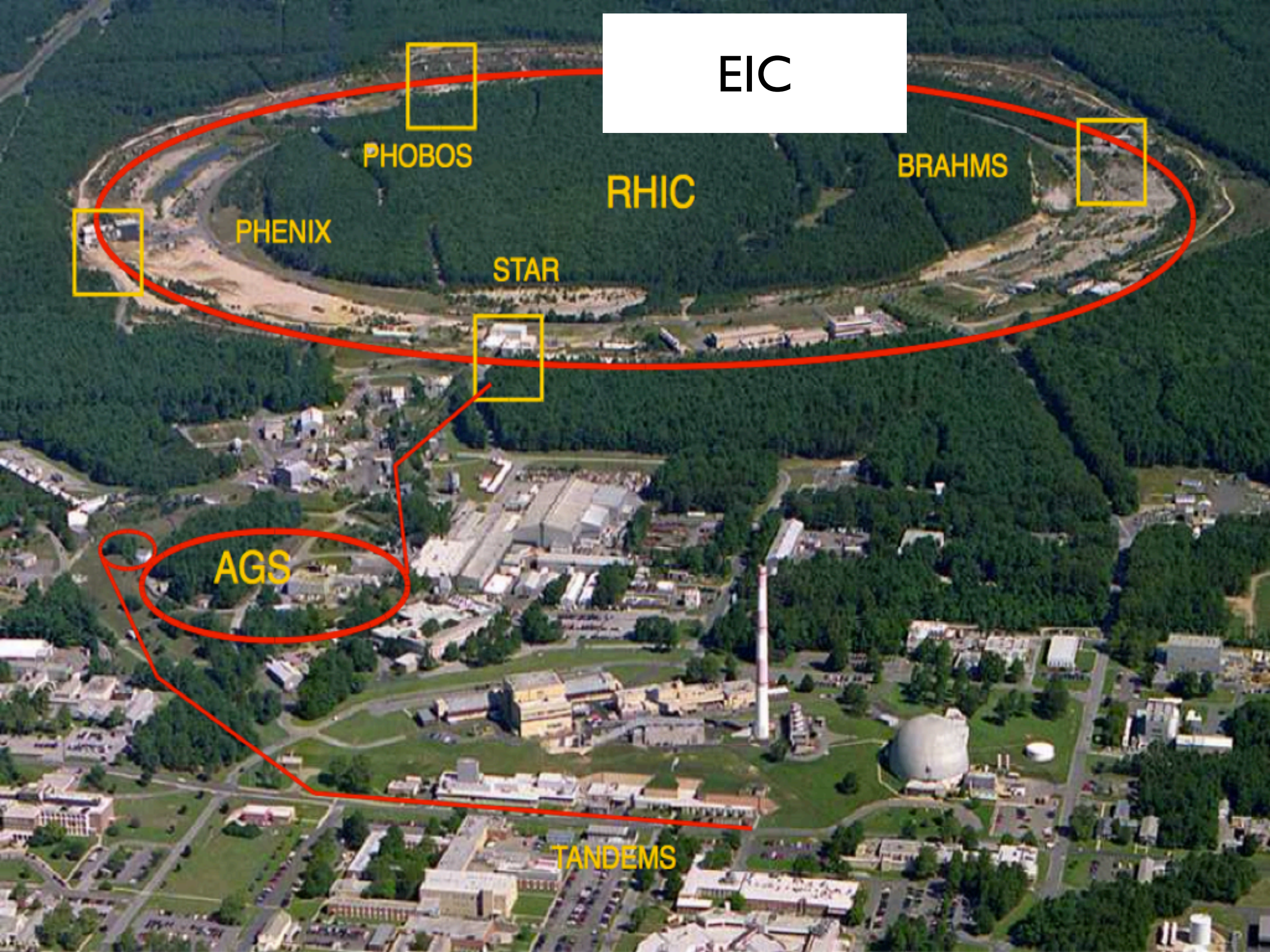


AGS

TANDEMS







EIC

PHOBOS

BRAHMS

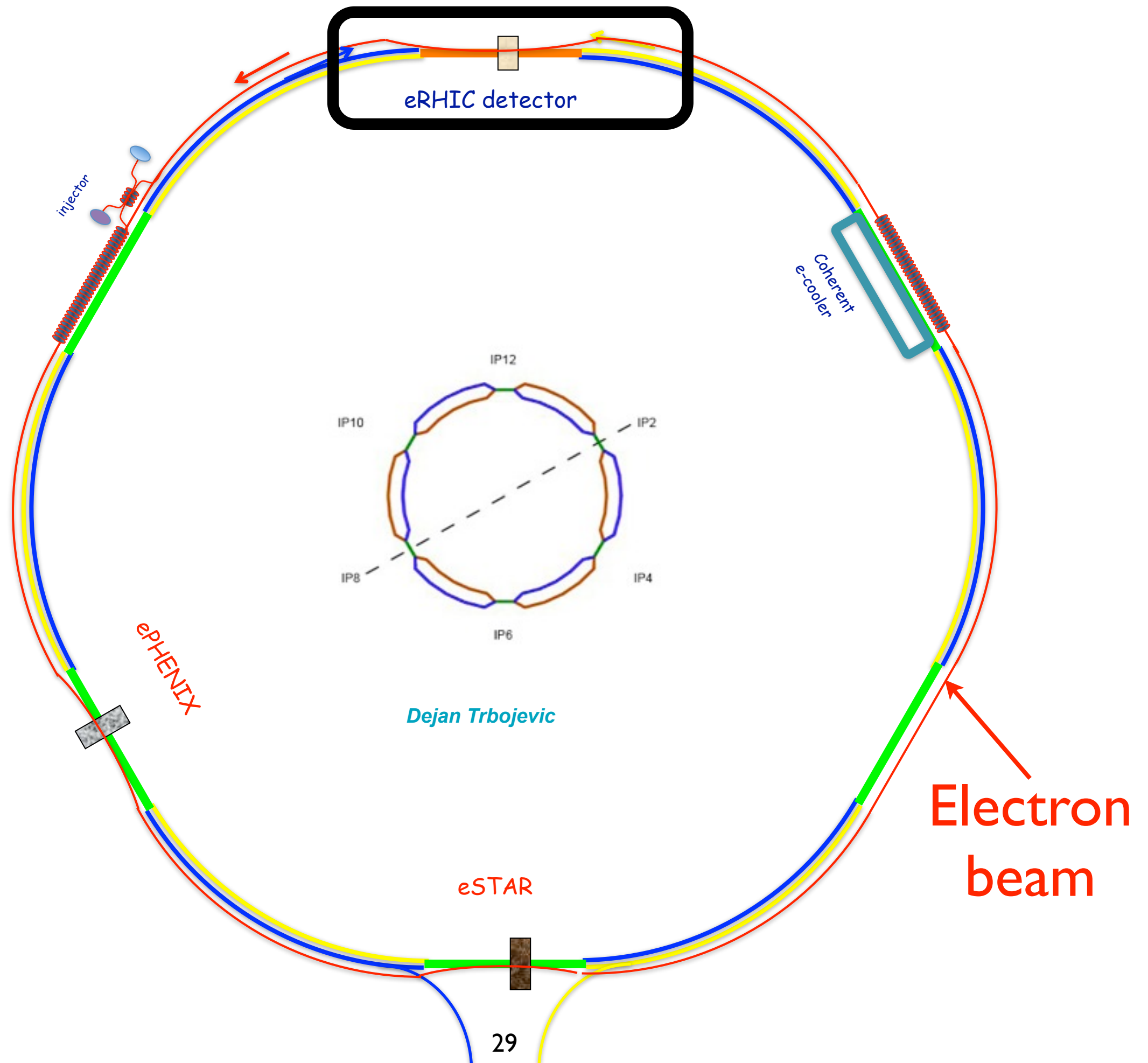
RHIC

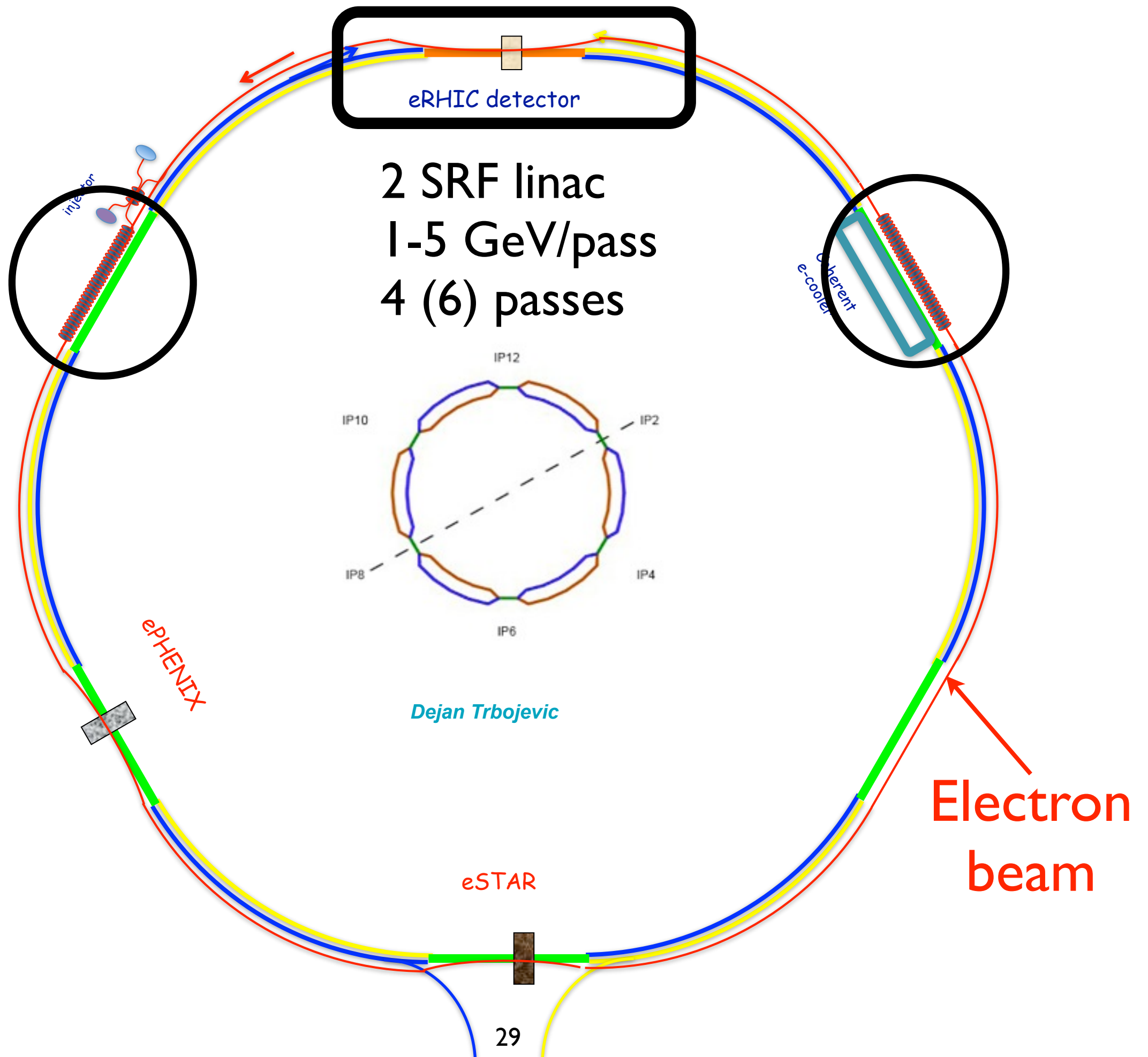
PHENIX

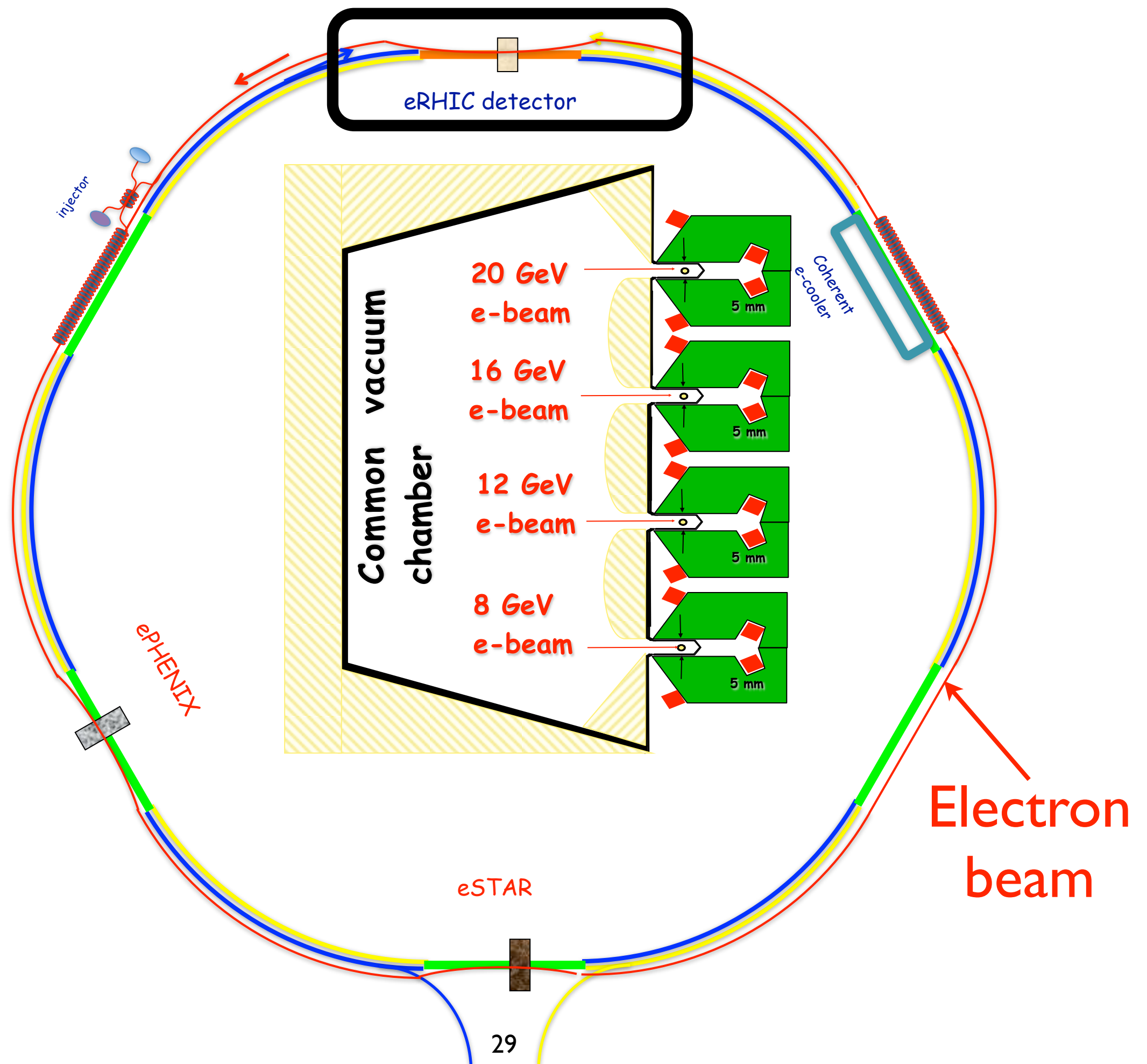
STAR

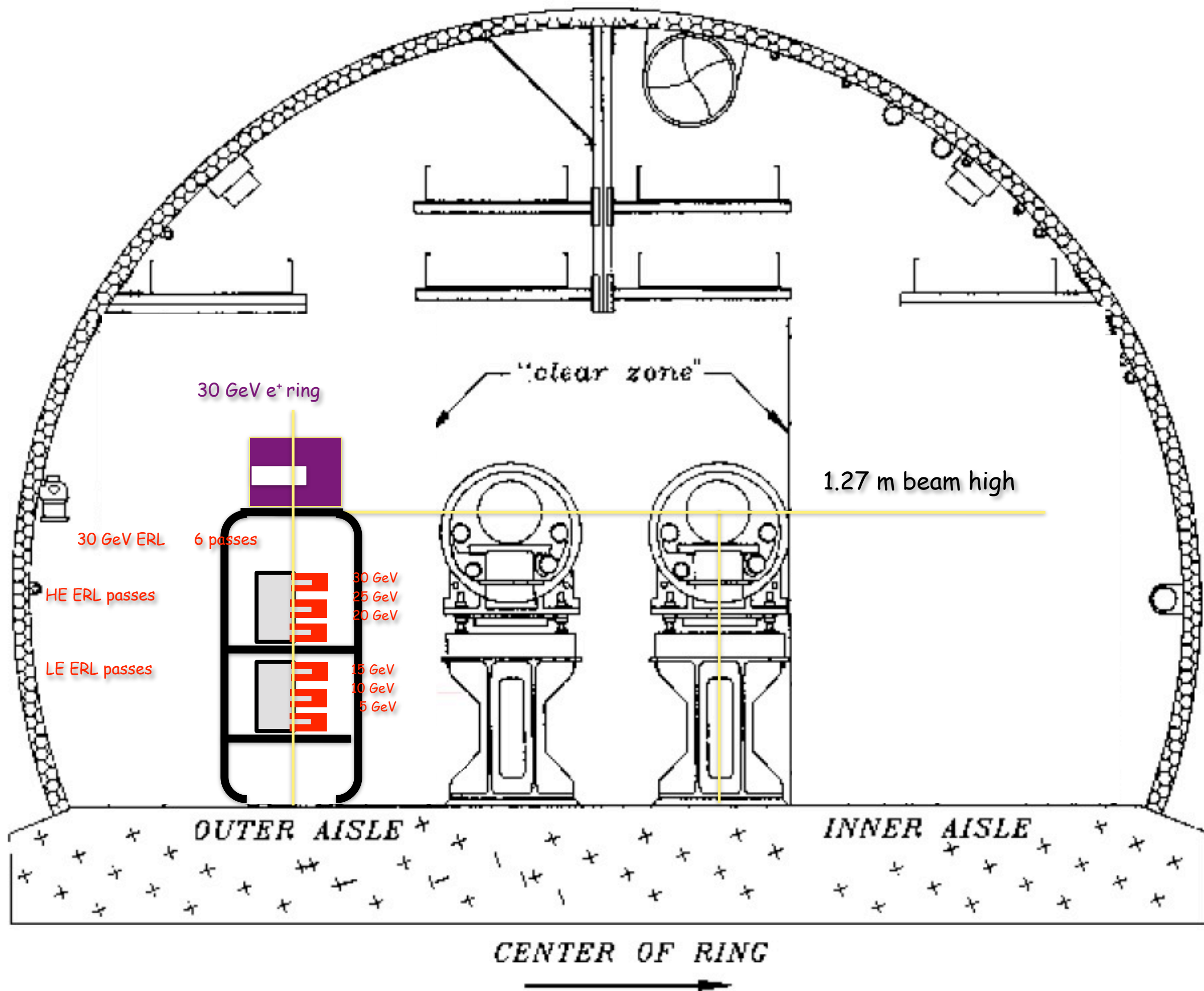
AGS

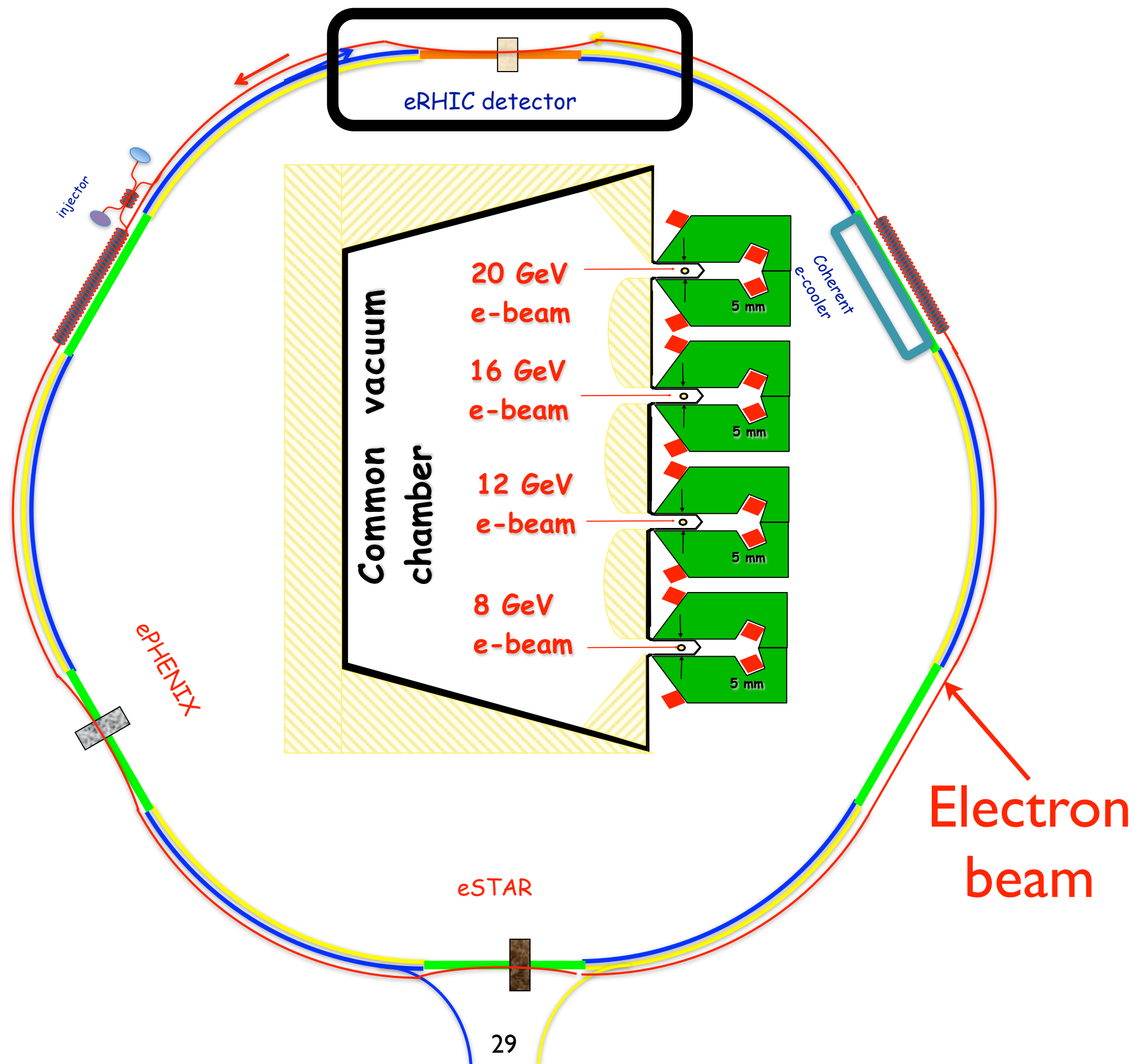
TANDEMS



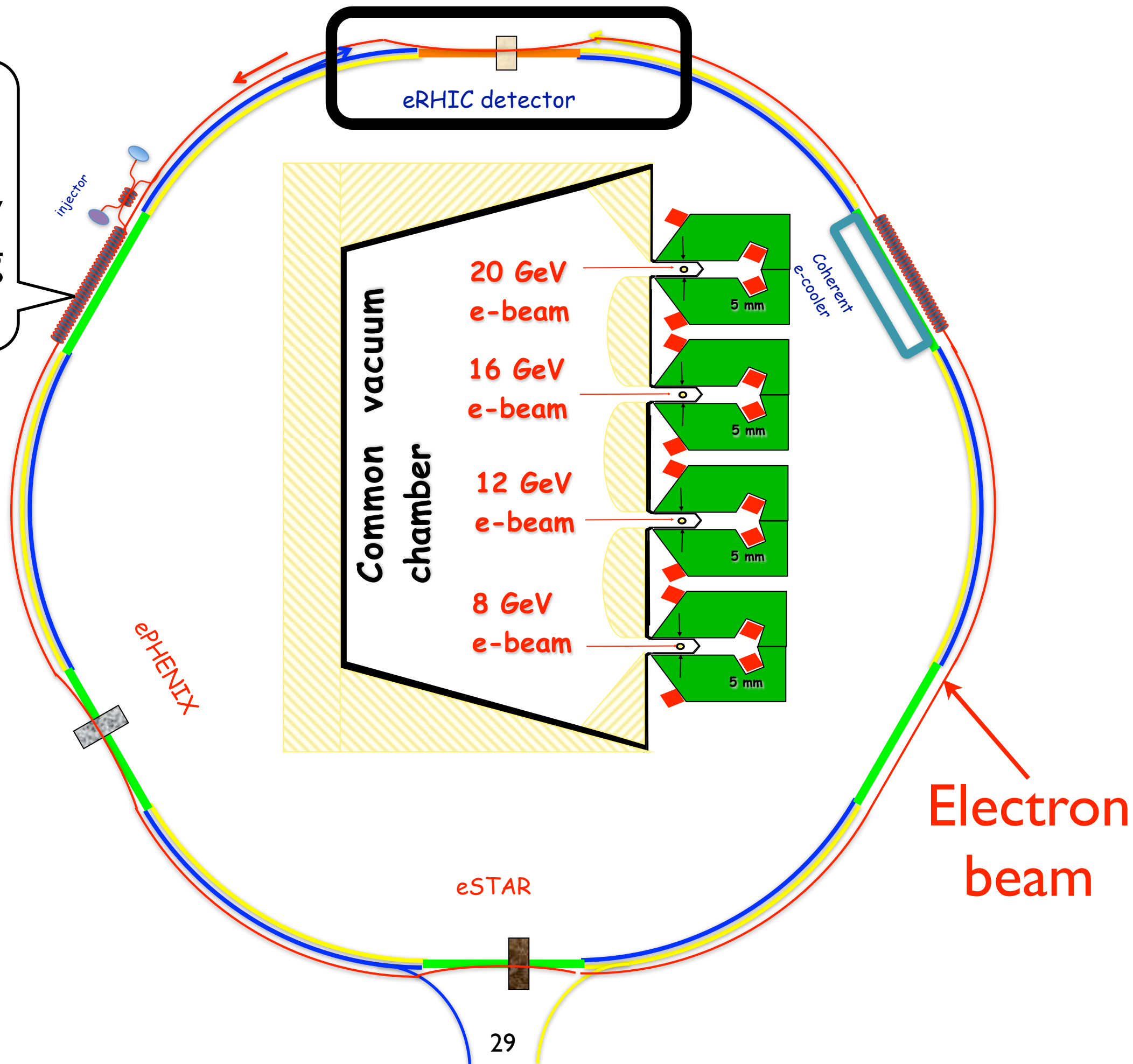




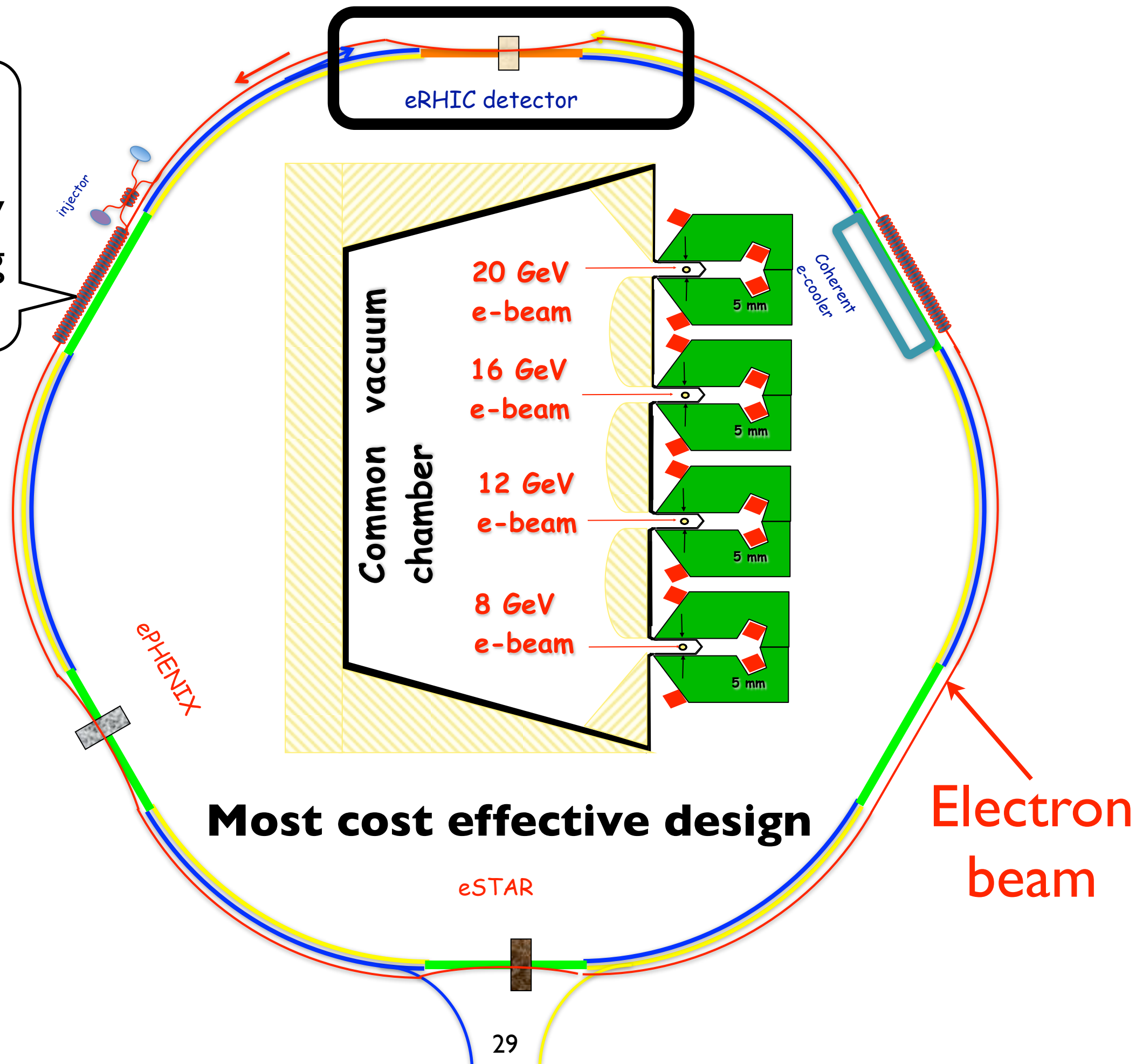




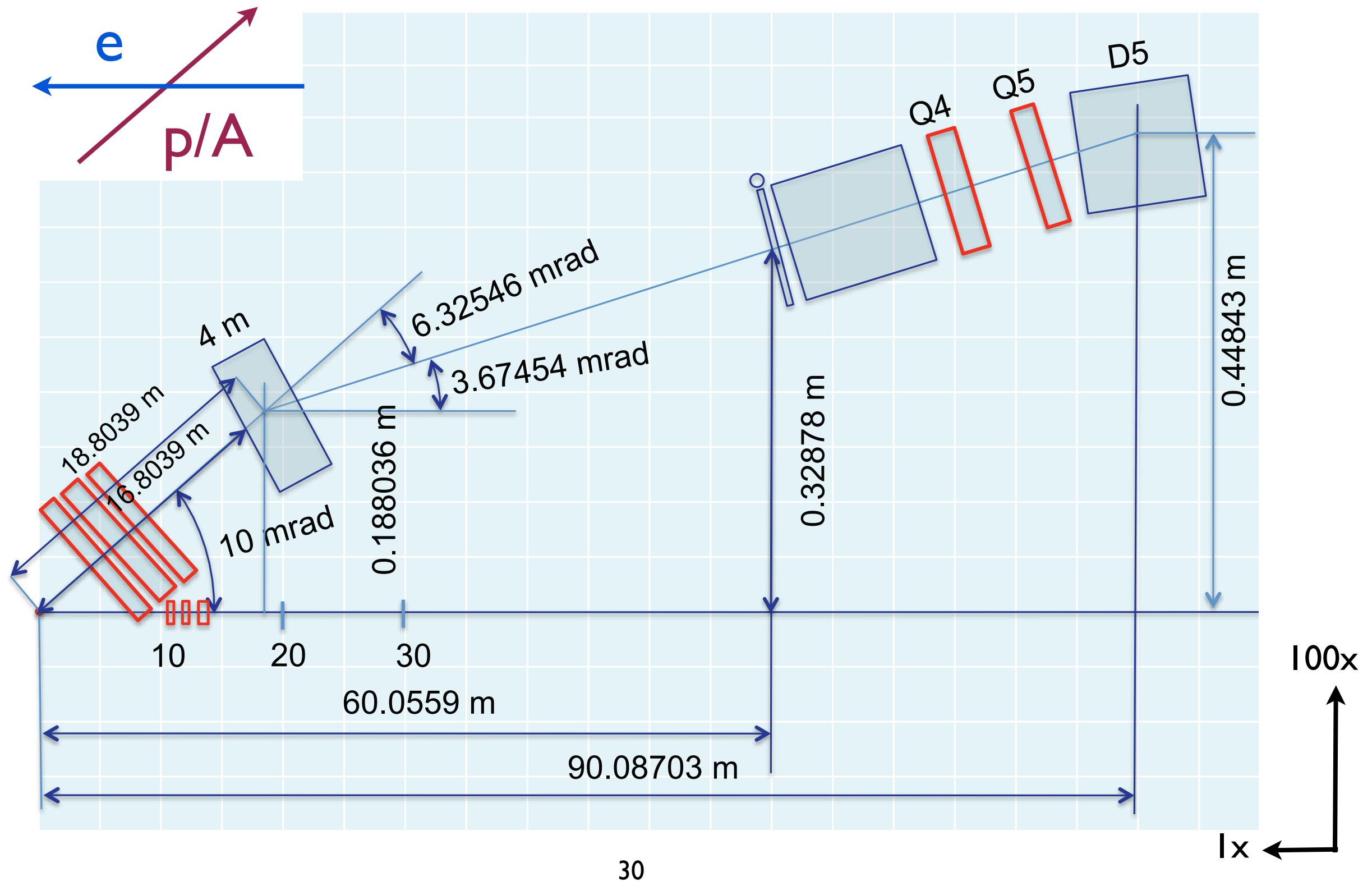
Increase
electron
energy by
extending
linacs.



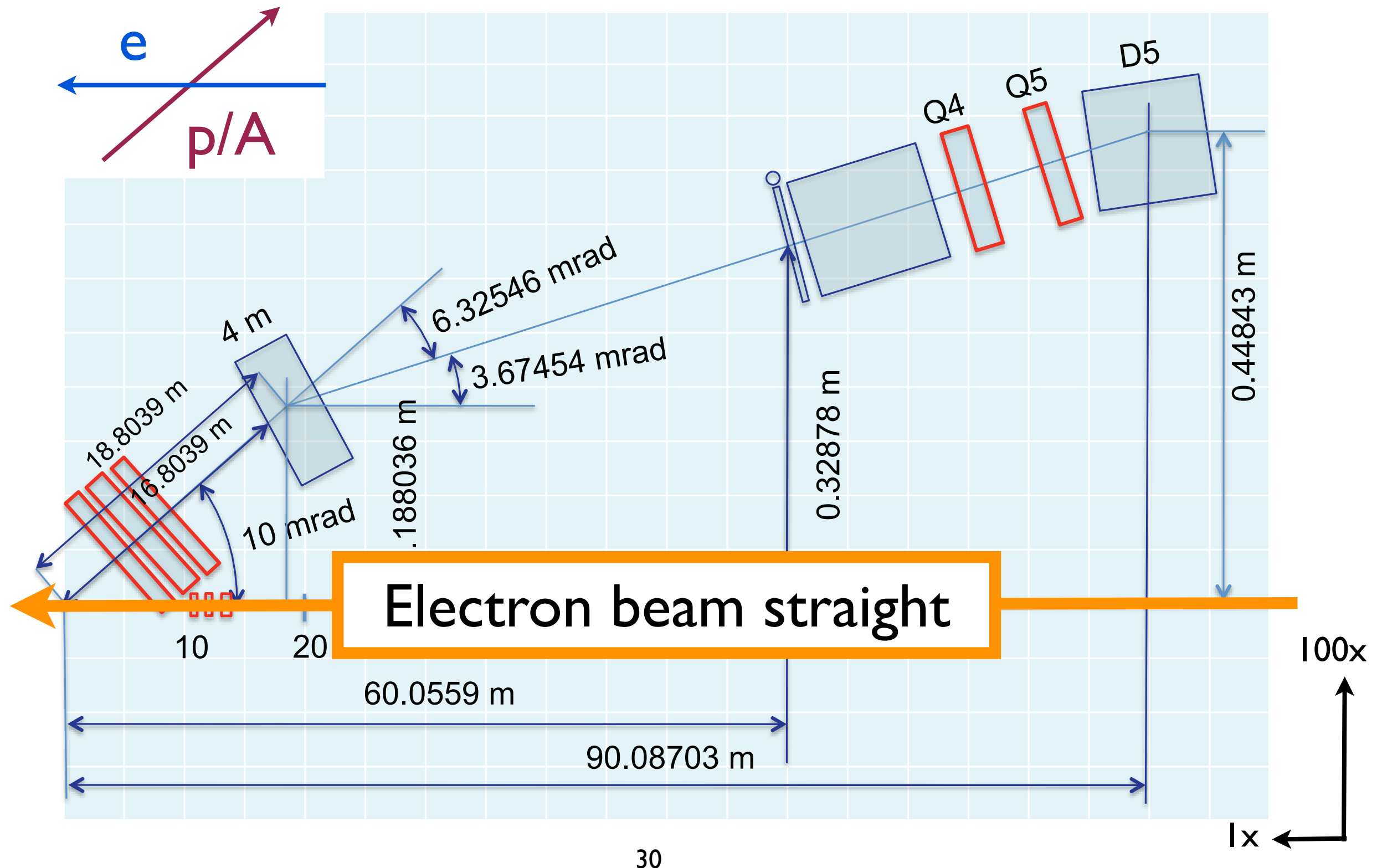
Increase
electron
energy by
extending
linacs.



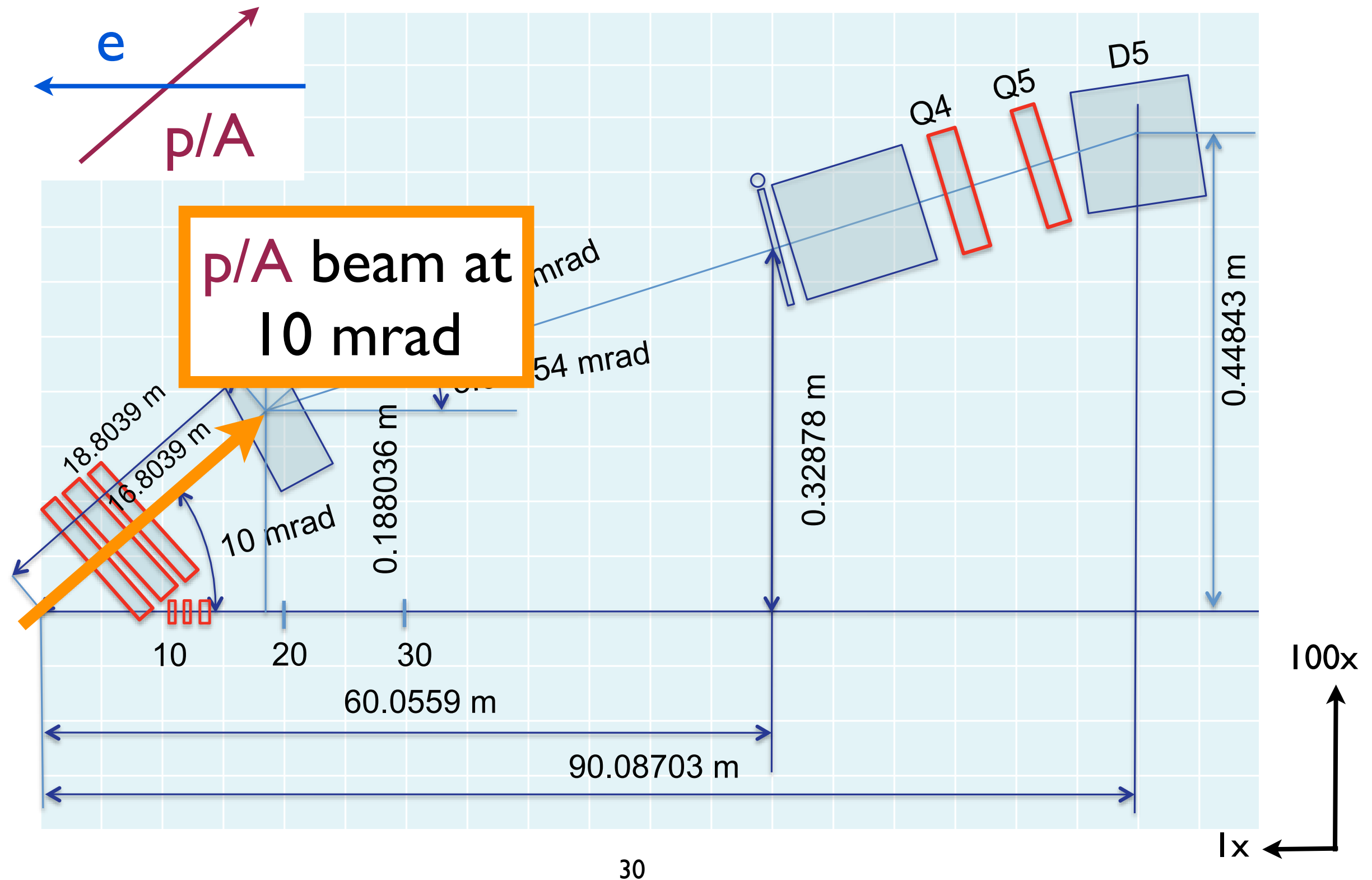
Interaction point layout



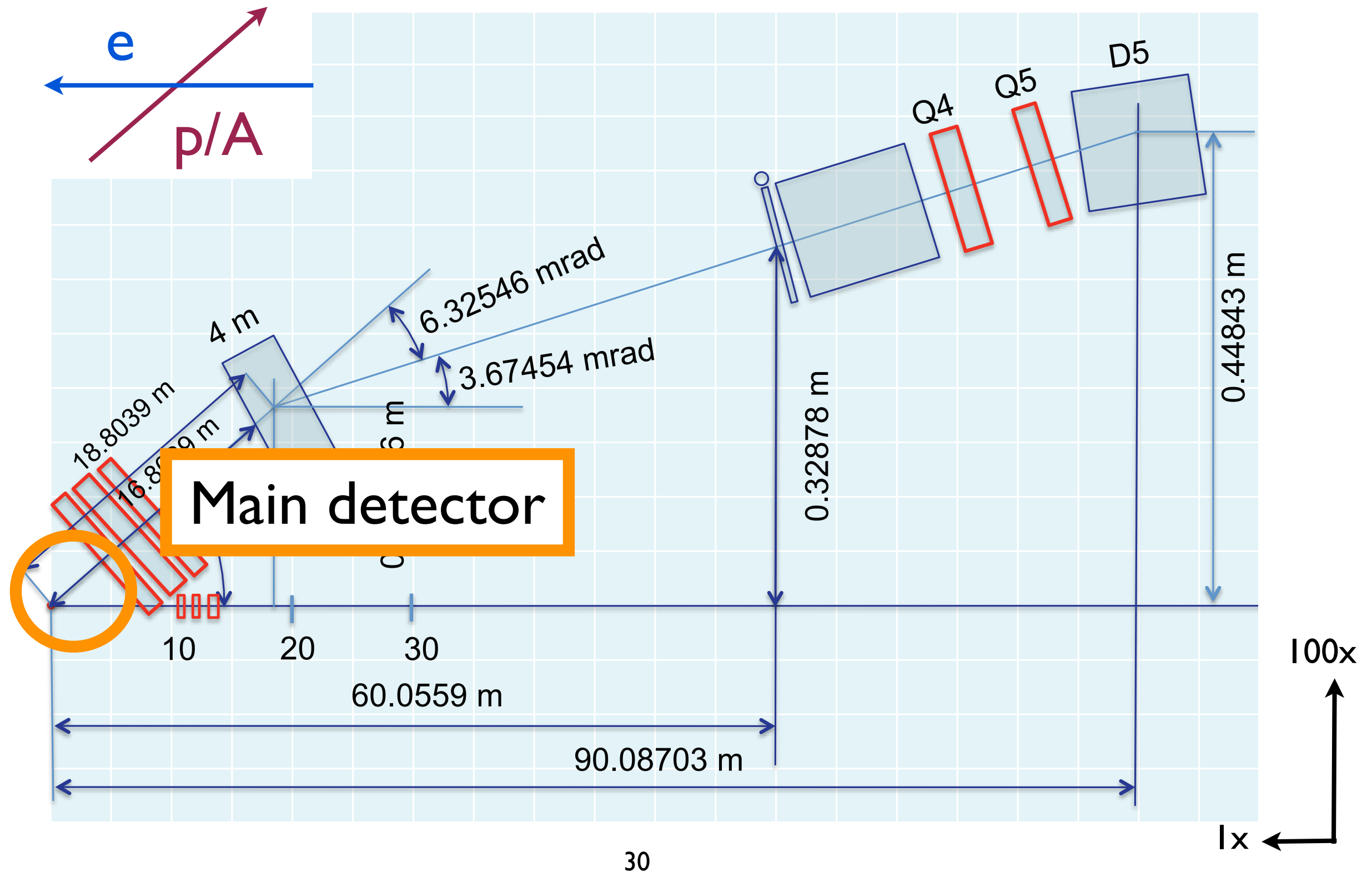
Interaction point layout



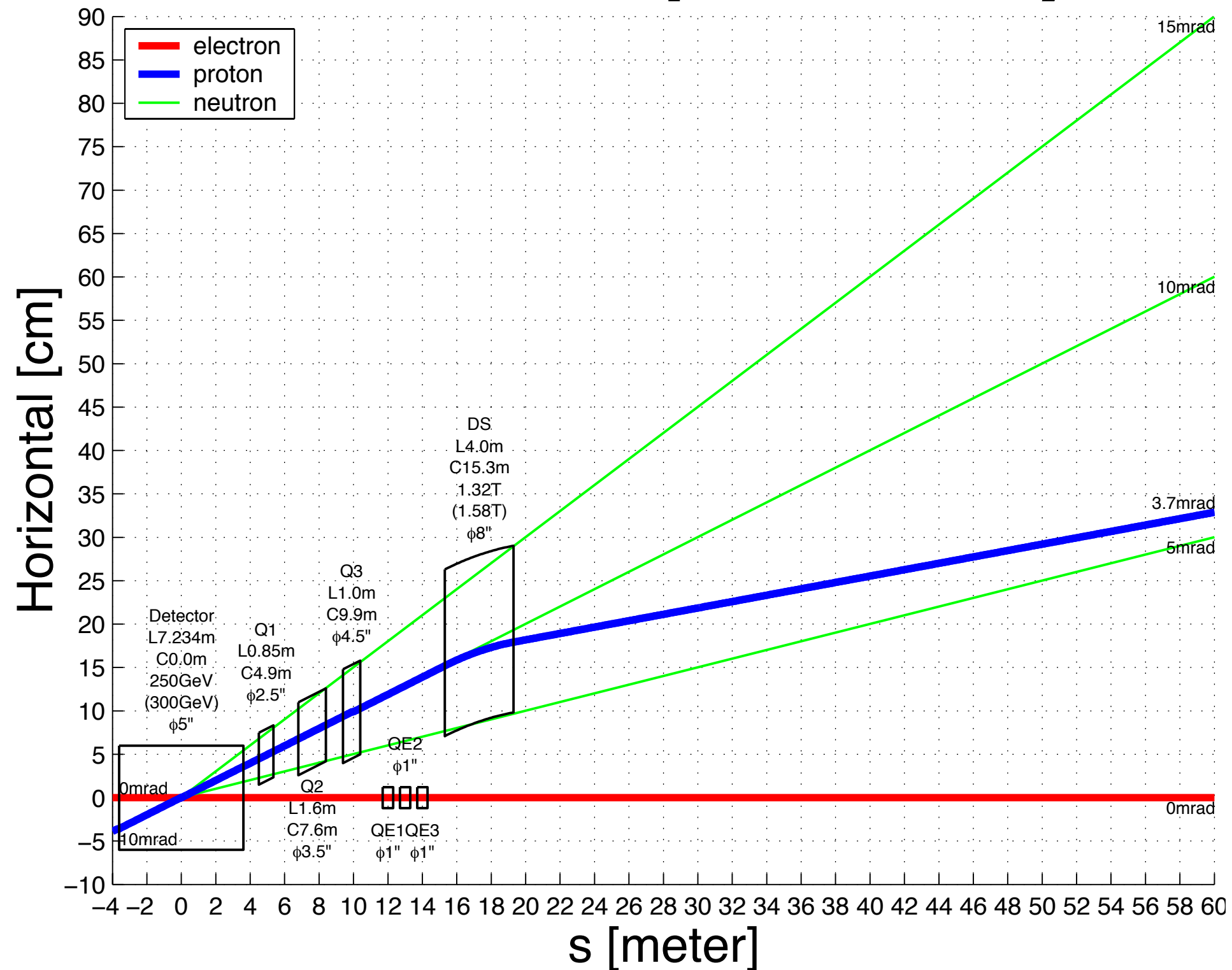
Interaction point layout



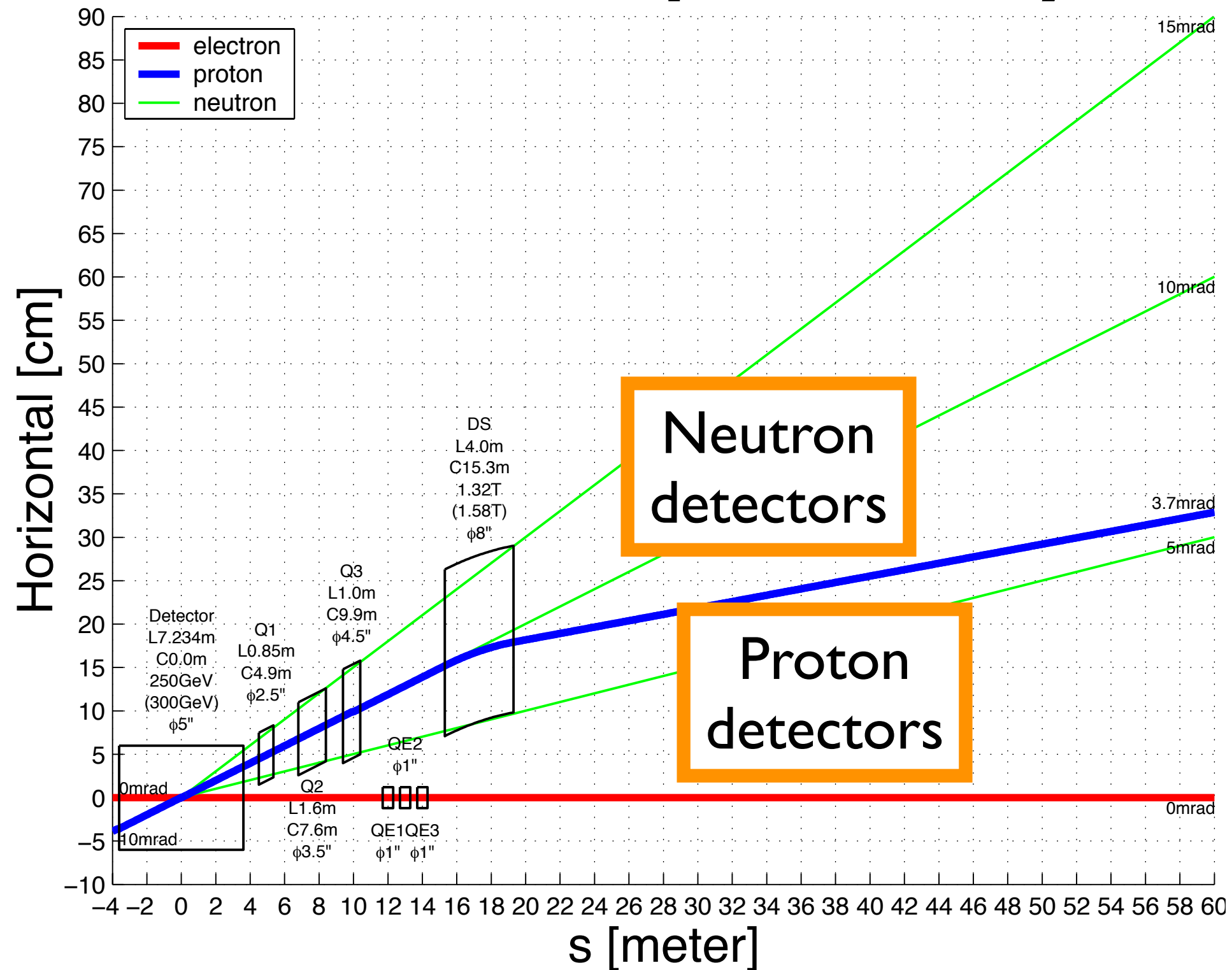
Interaction point layout



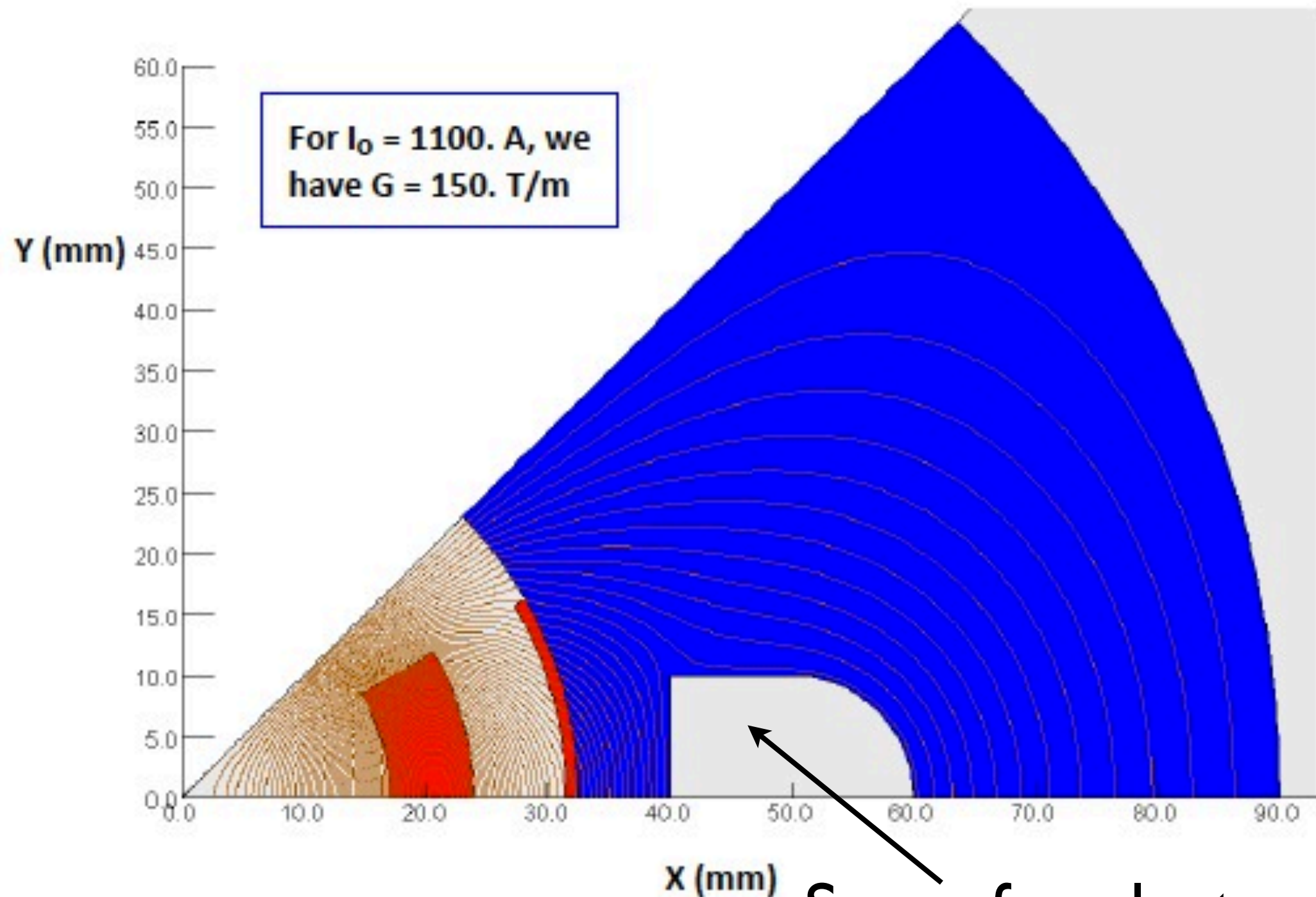
Interaction point layout



Interaction point layout

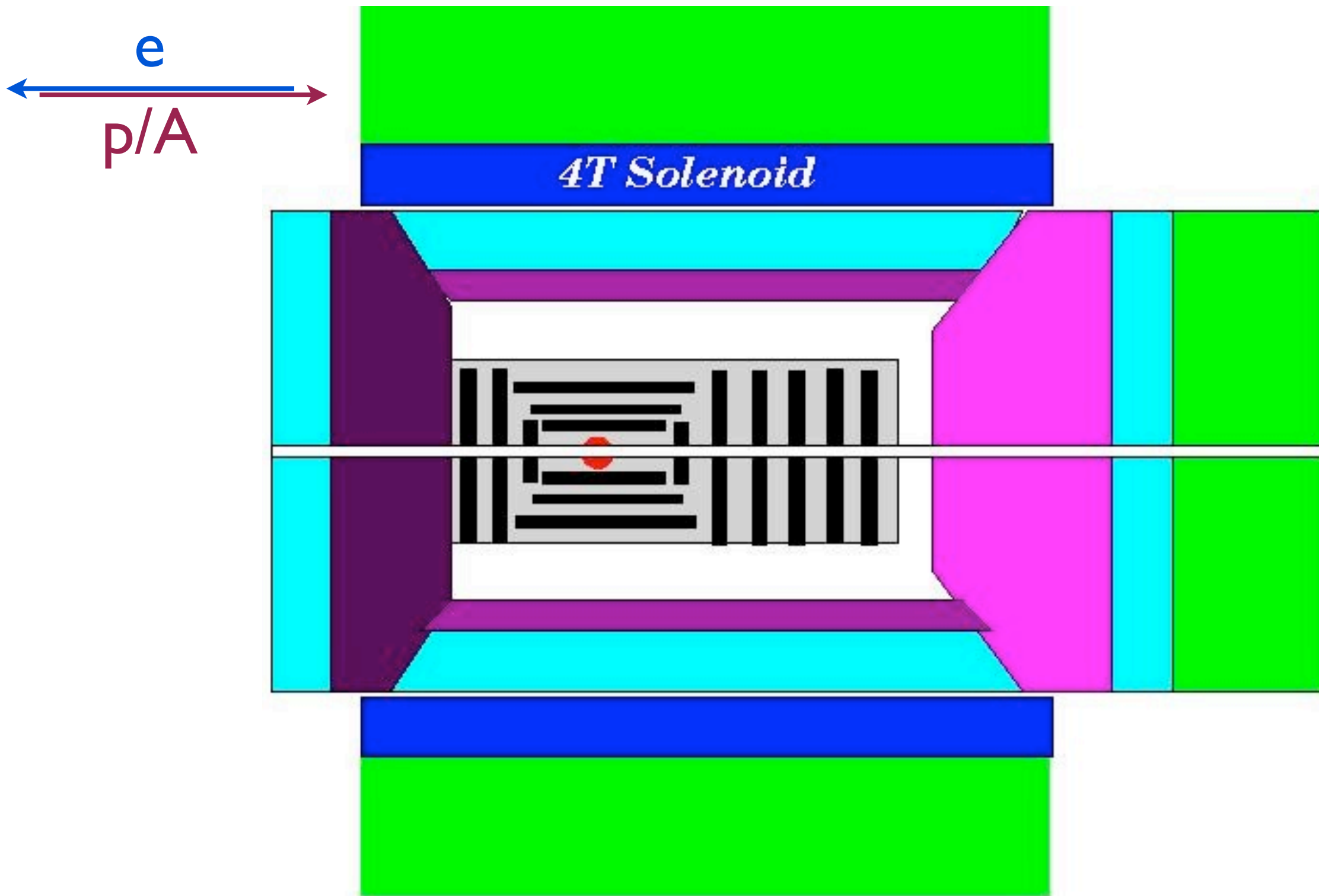


Quadrupole

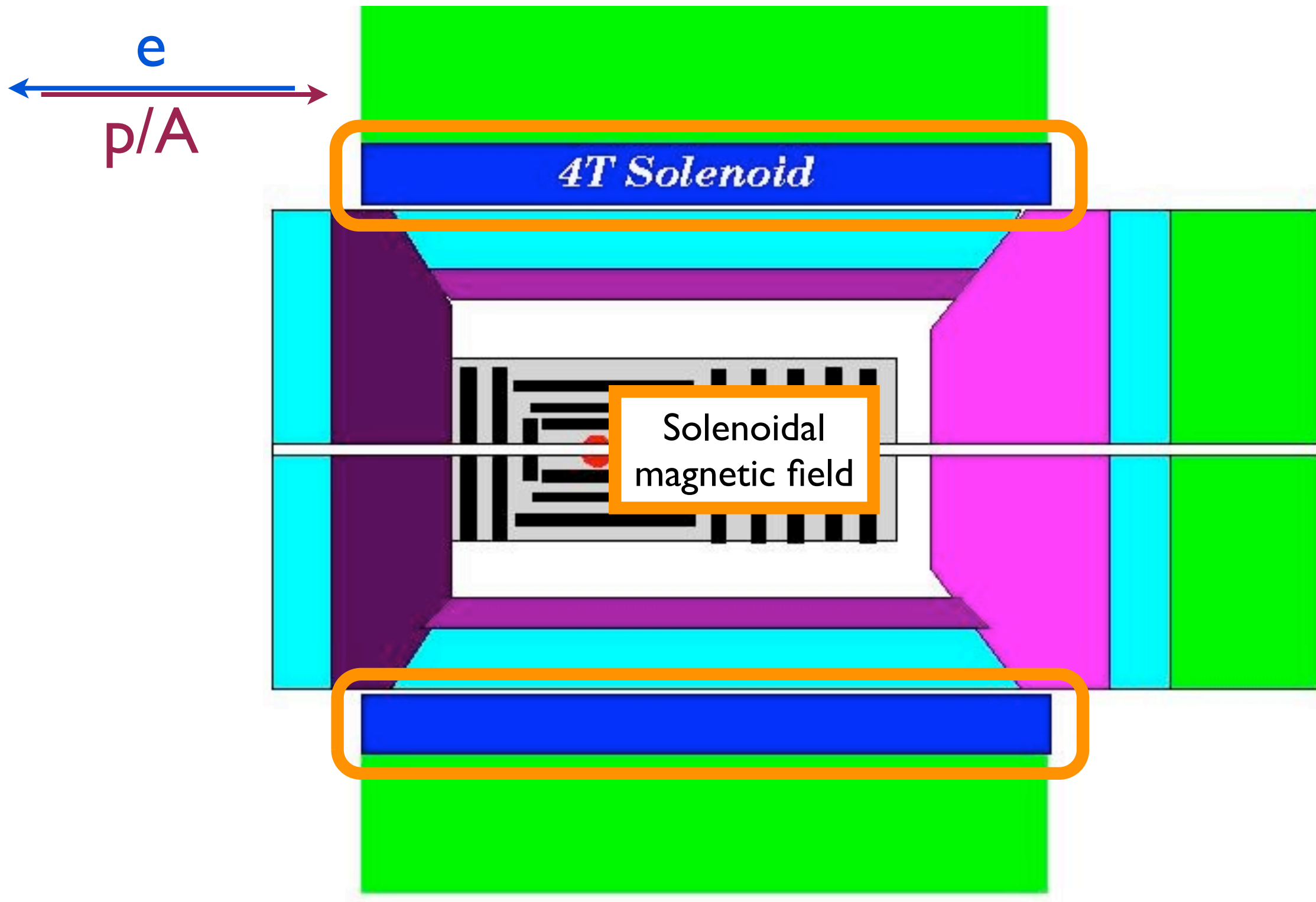


Detector design

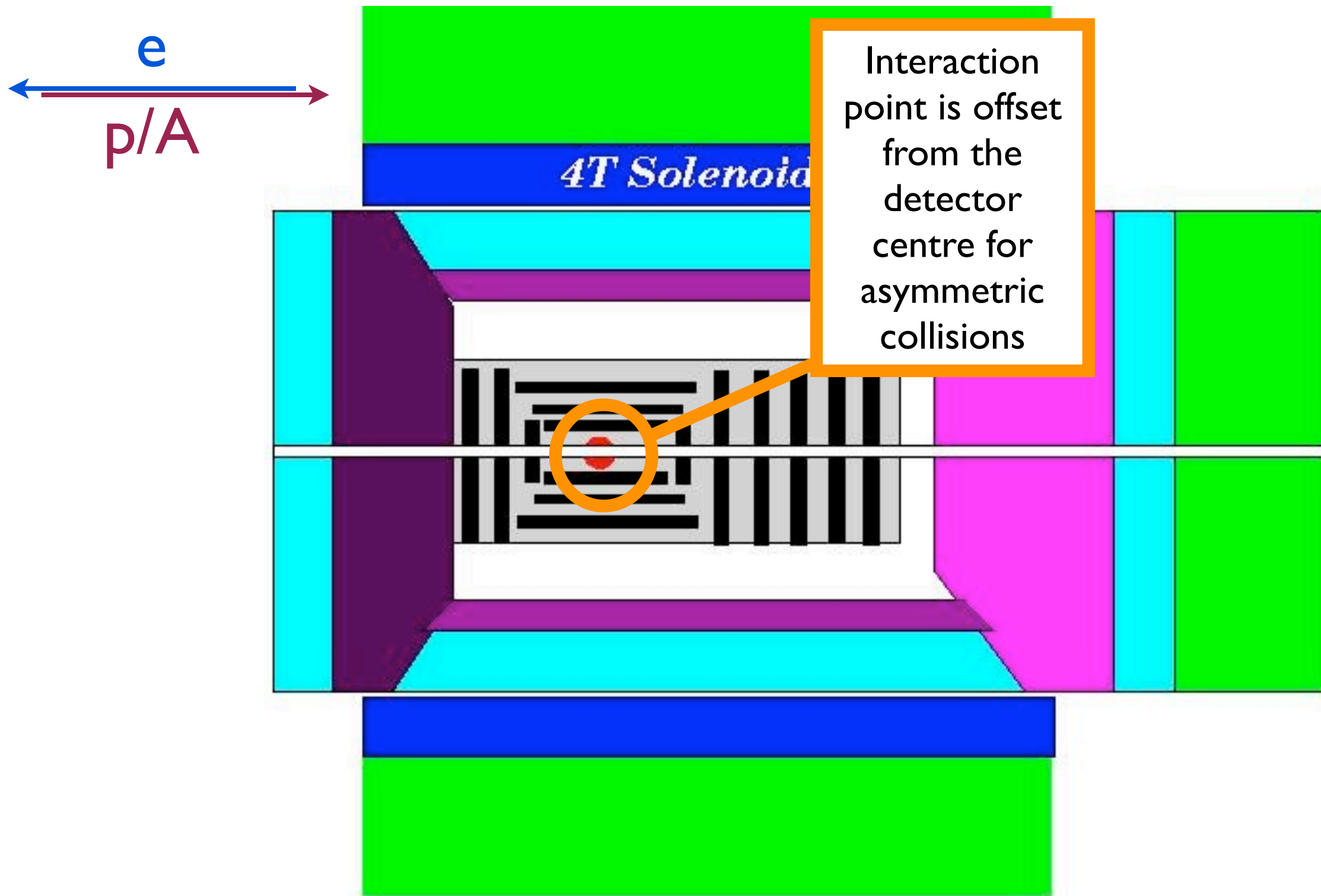
Main detector



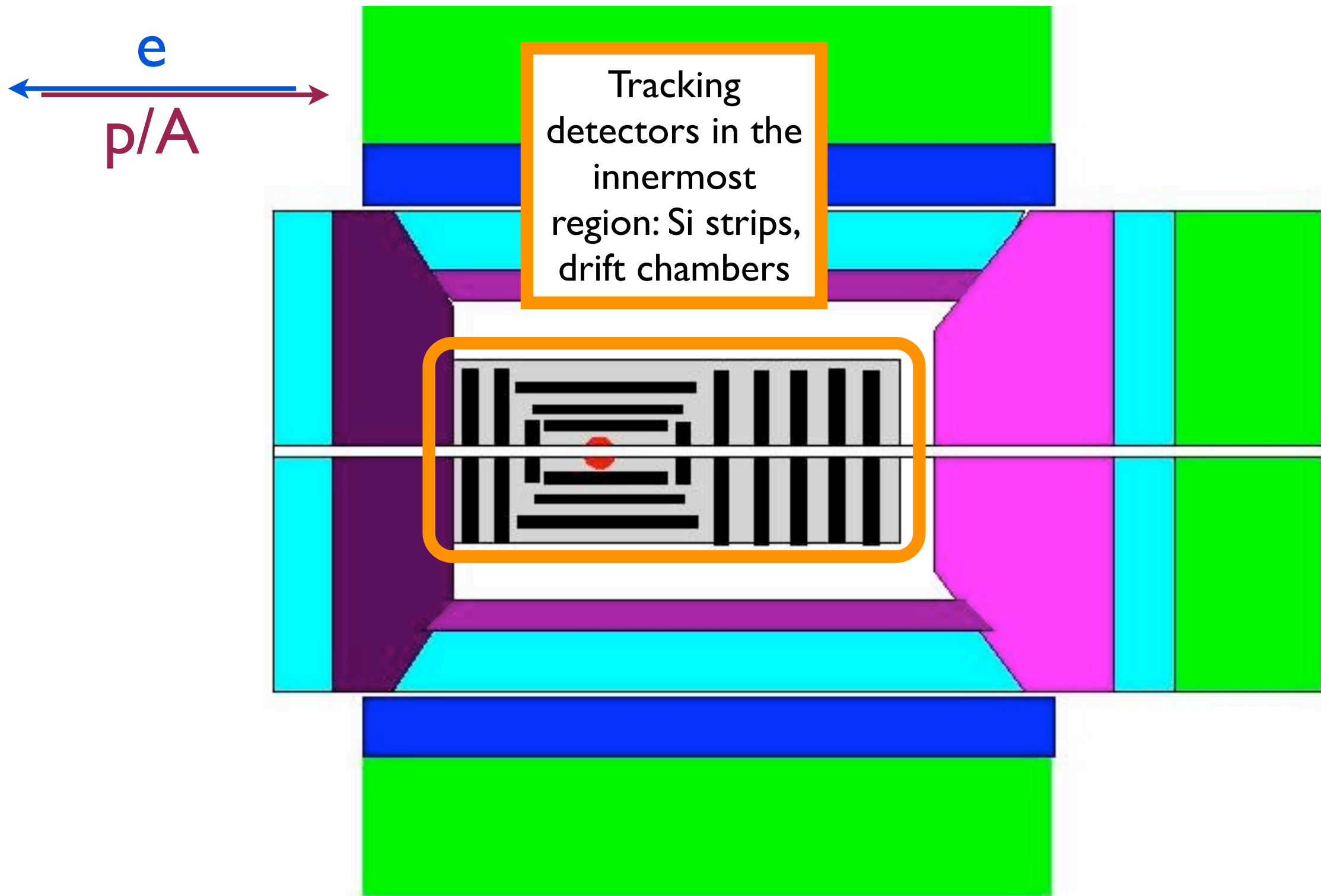
Main detector



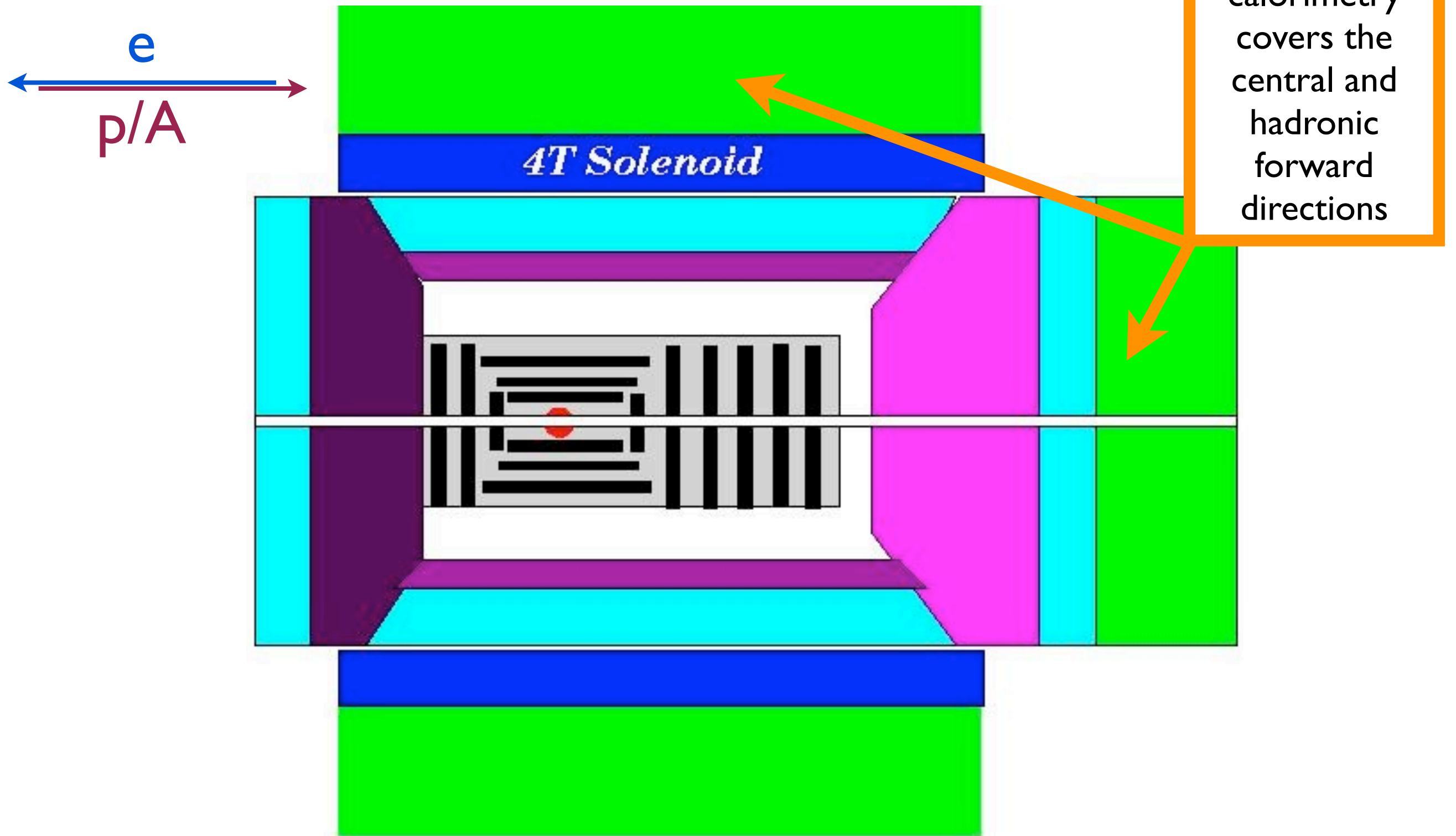
Main detector



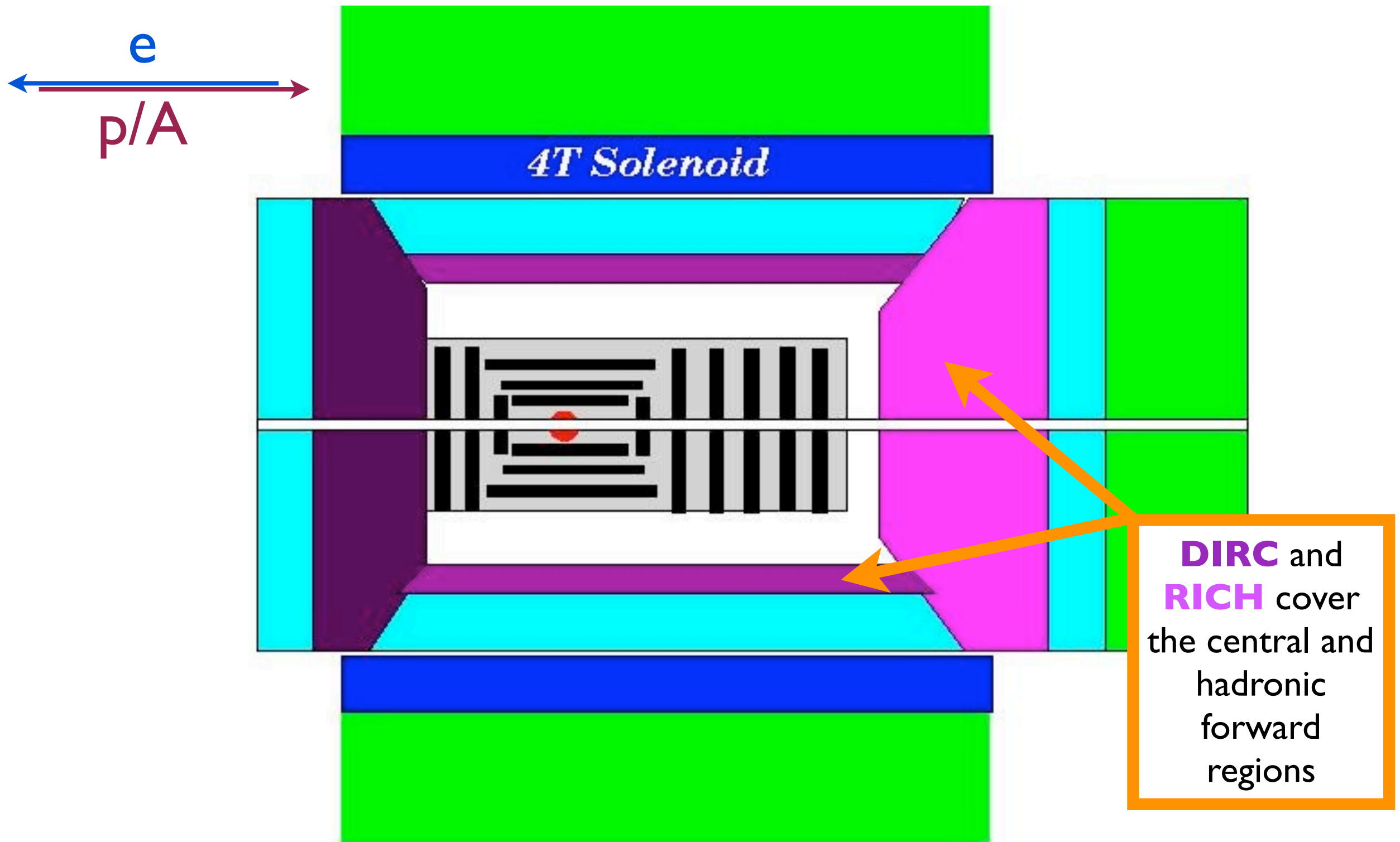
Main detector



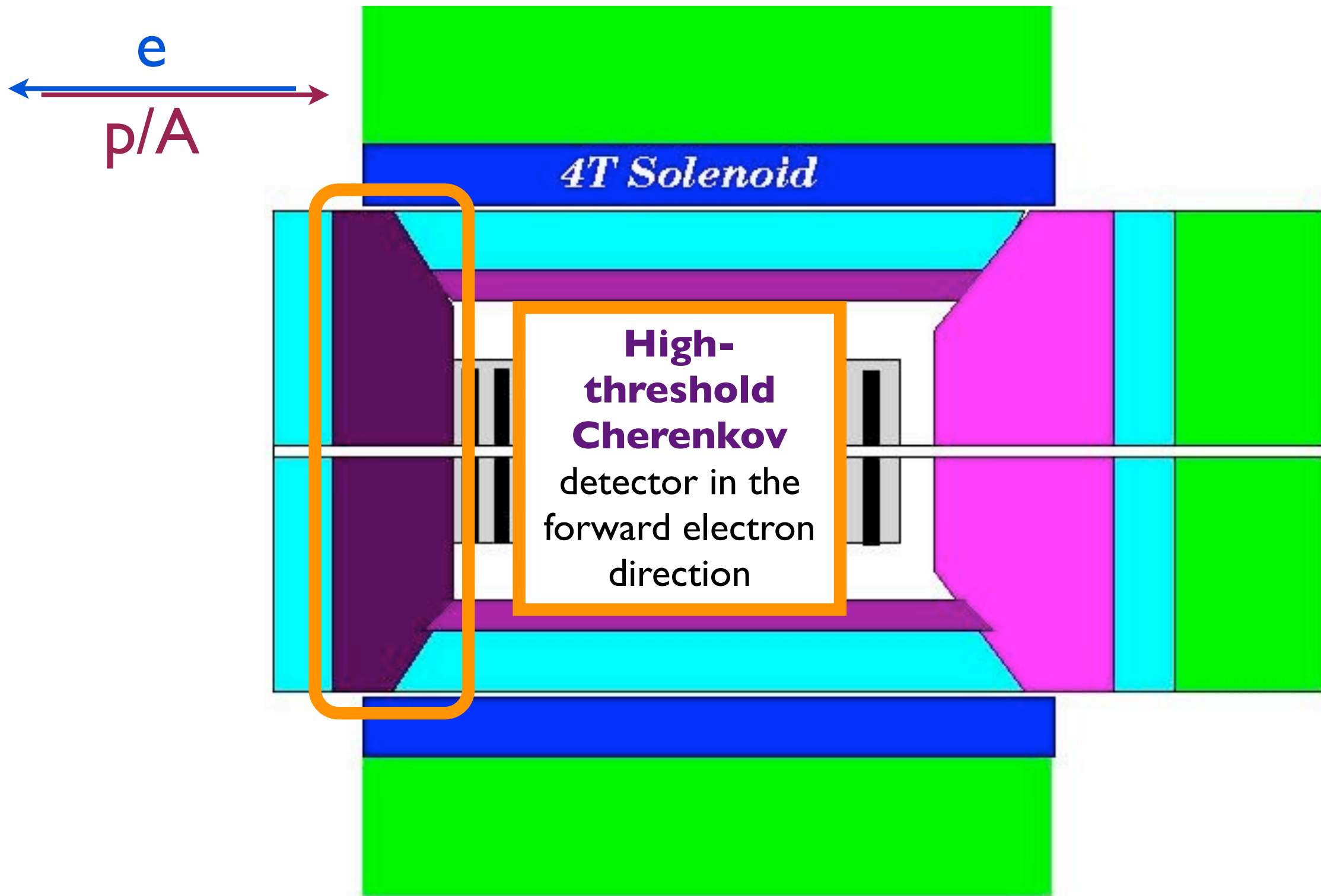
Main detector



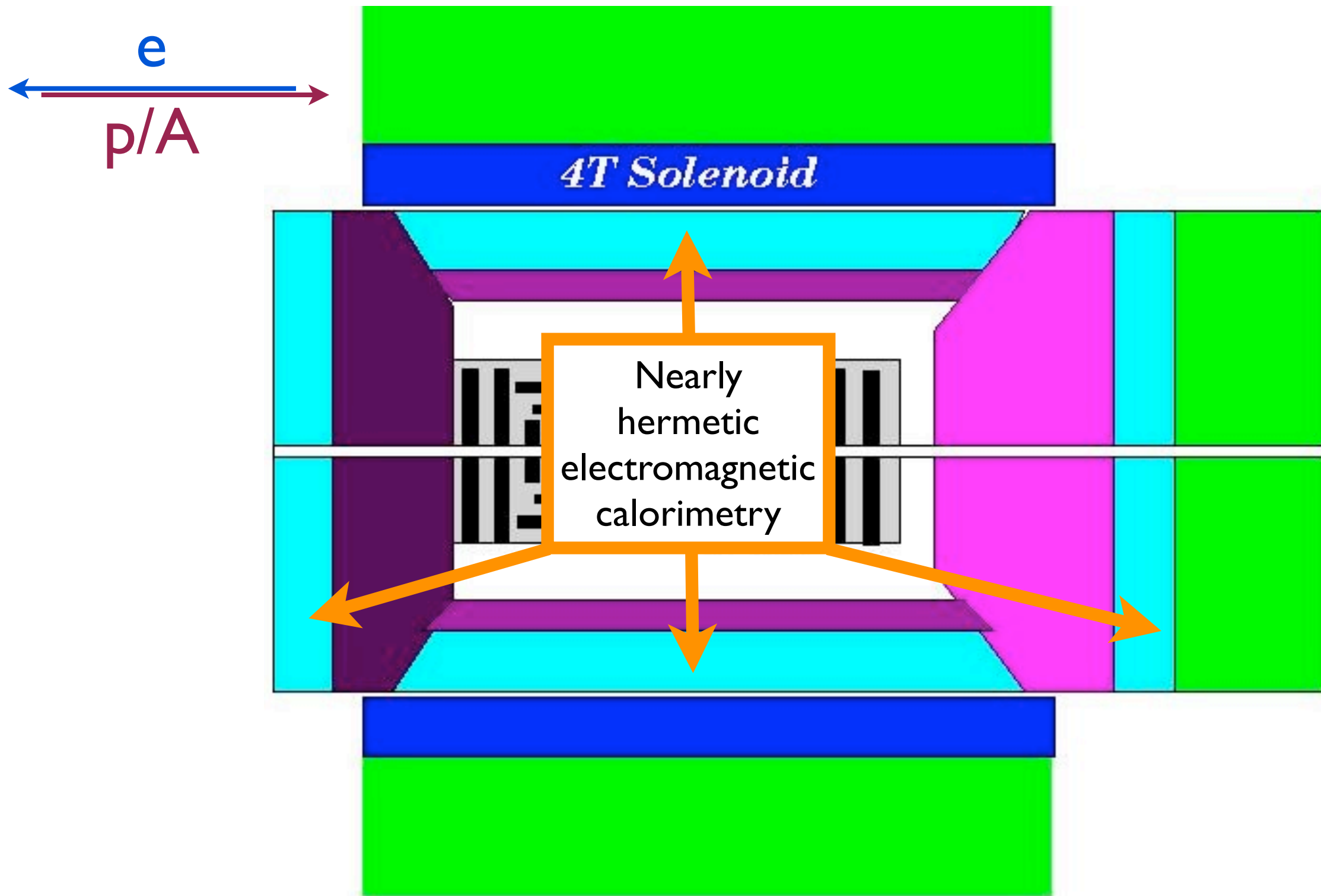
Main detector



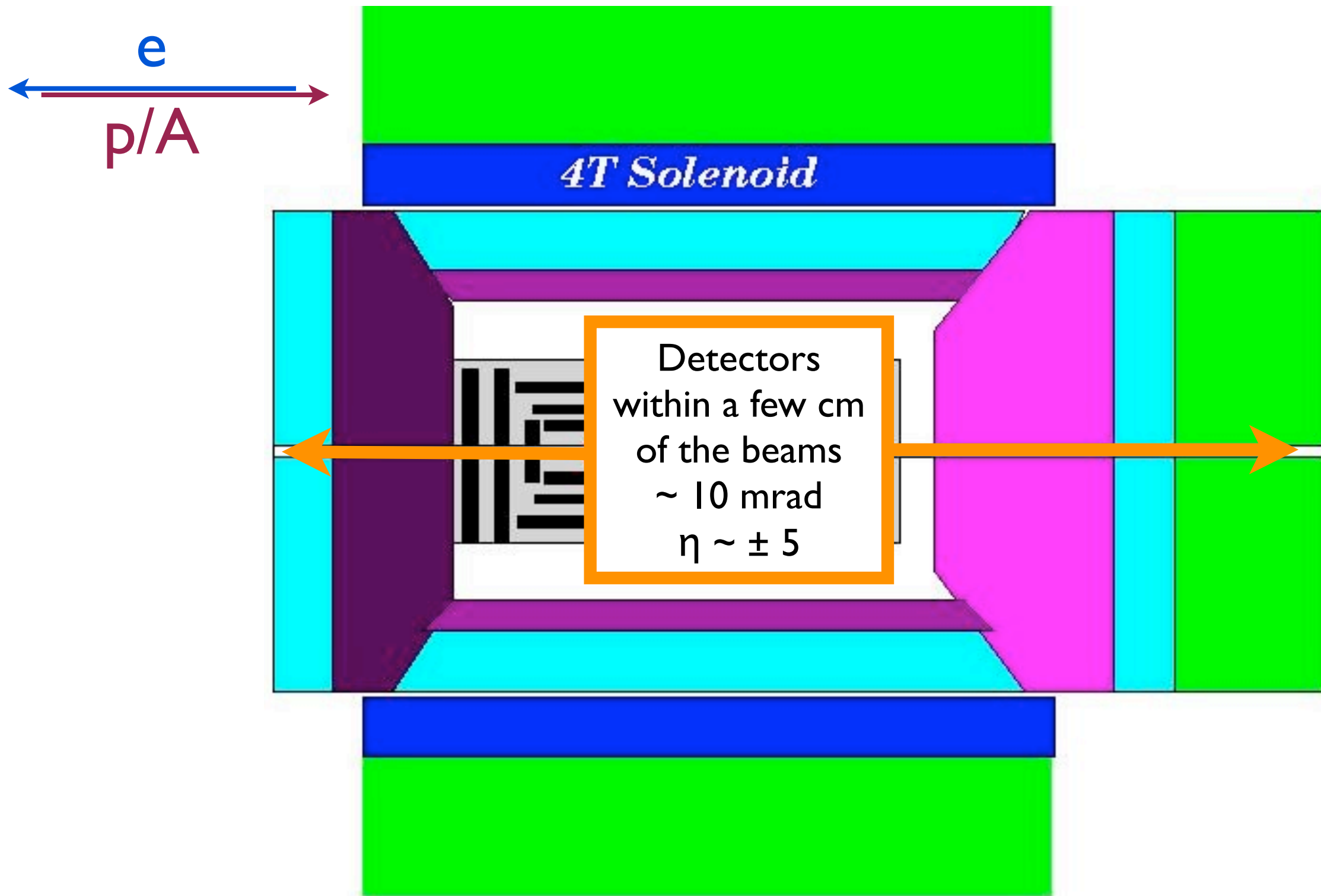
Main detector



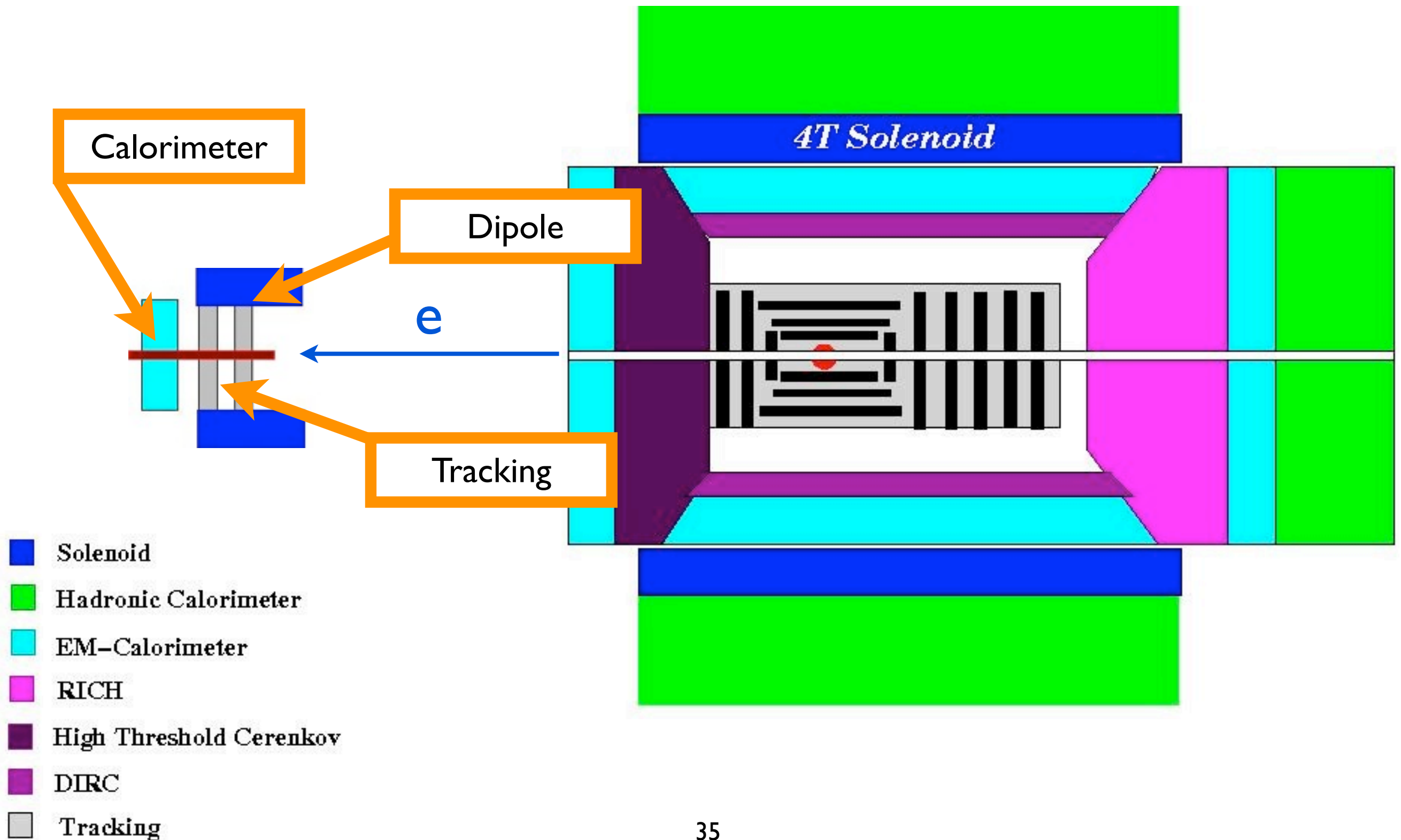
Main detector



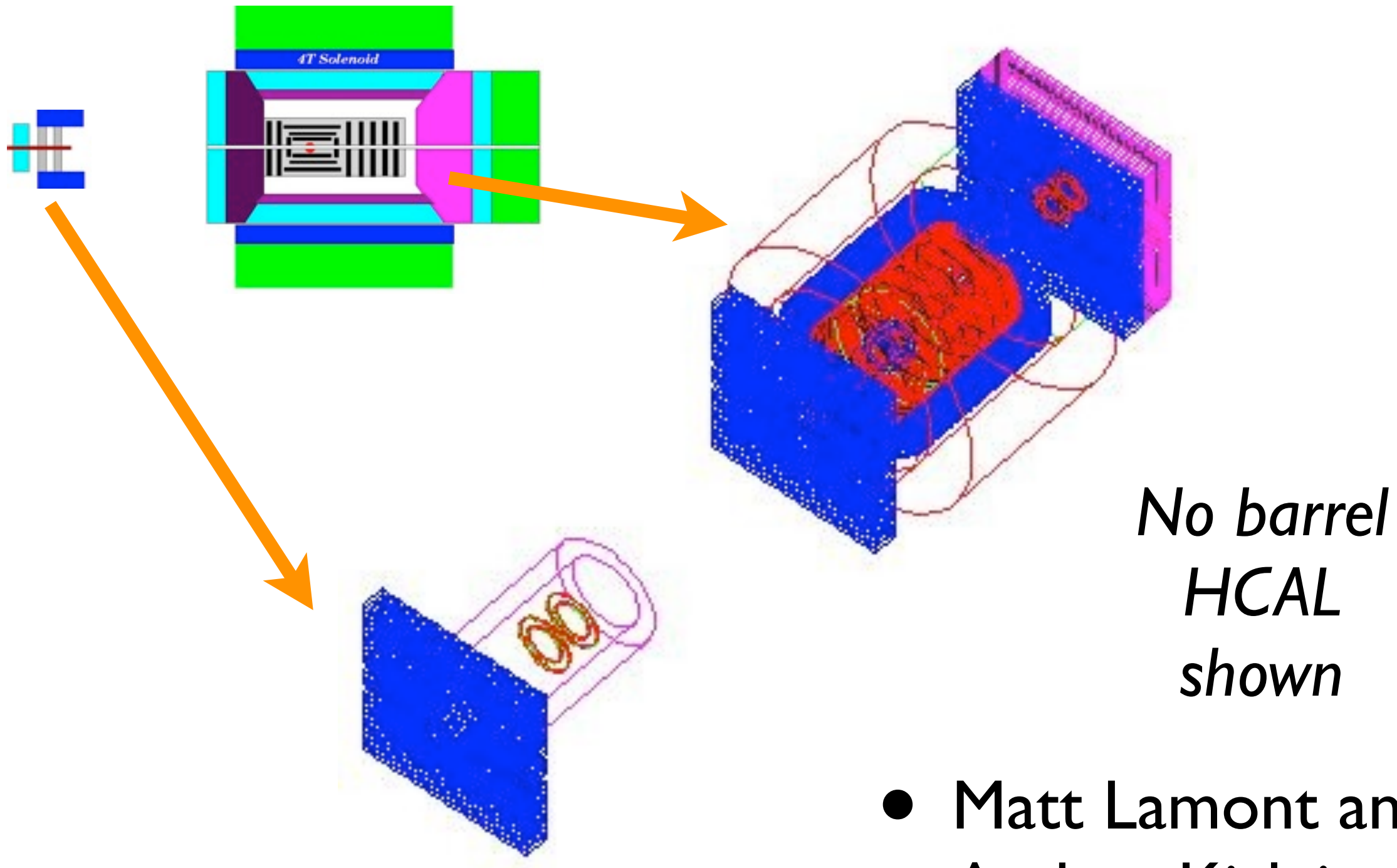
Main detector



Forward electrons

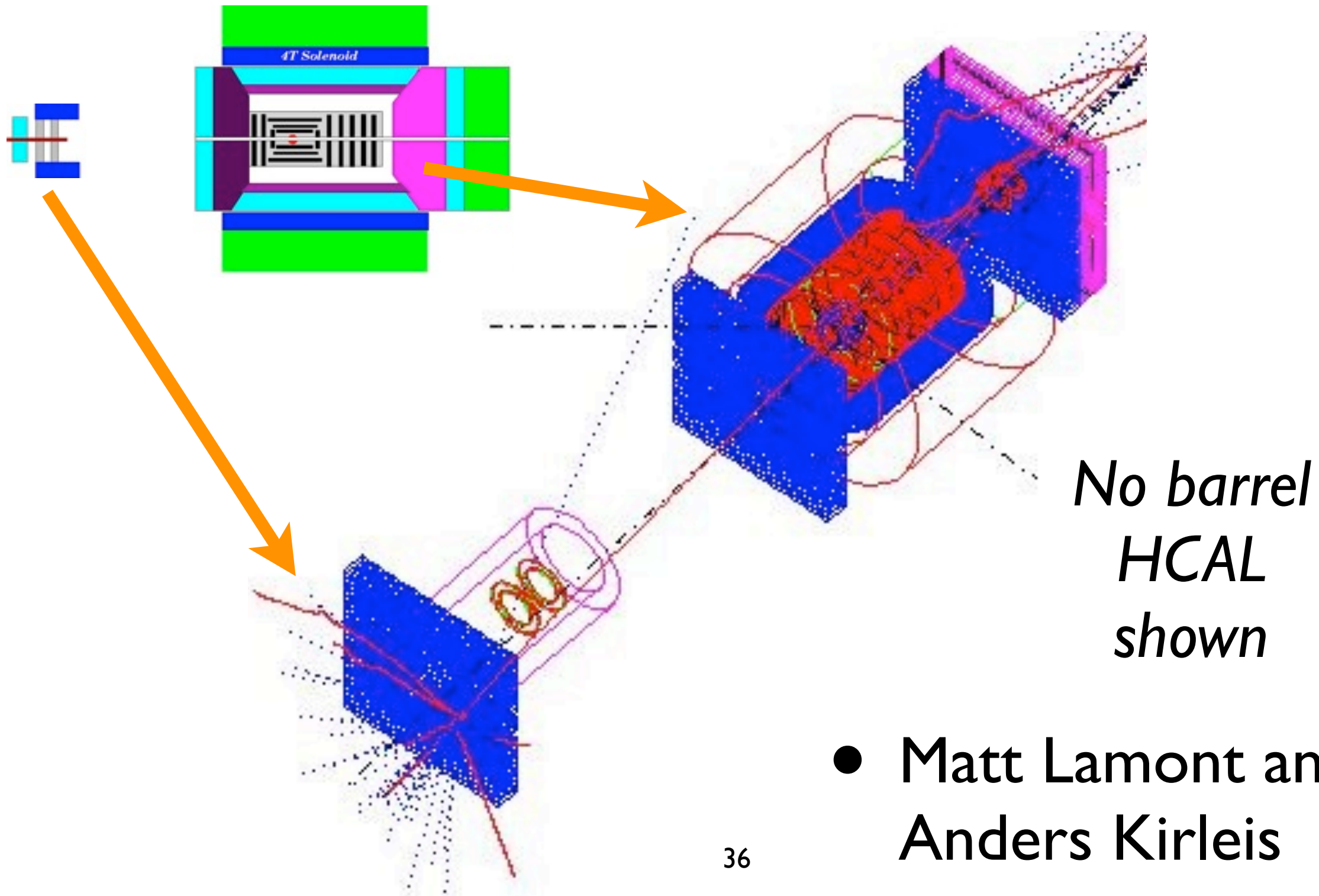


First GEANT model

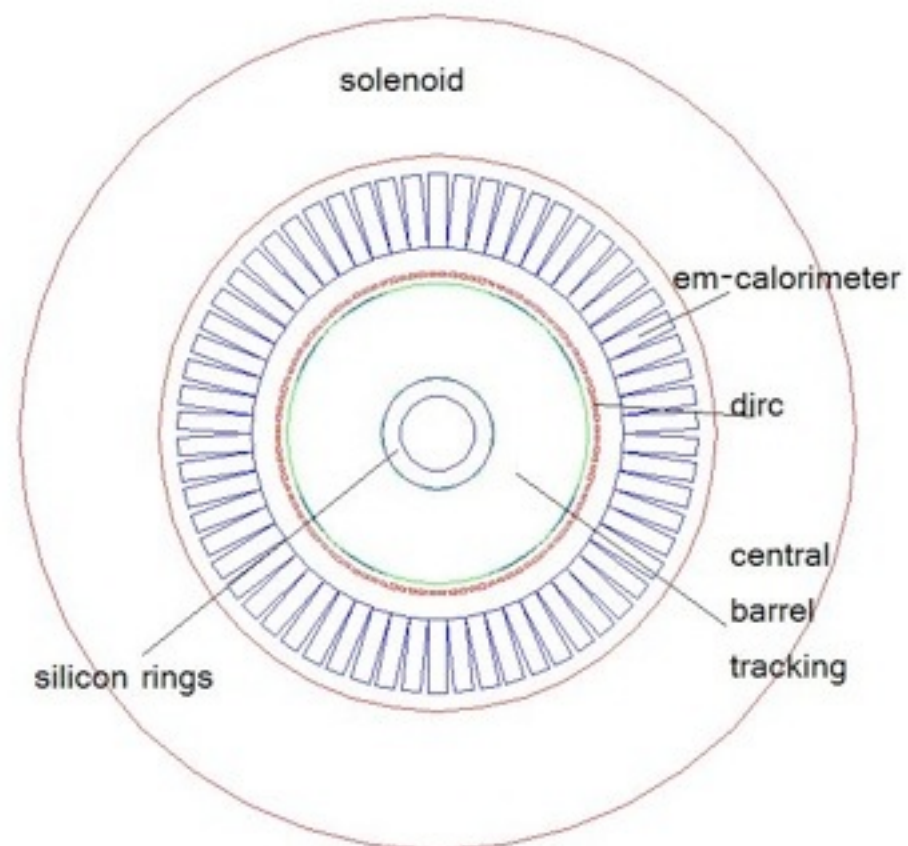
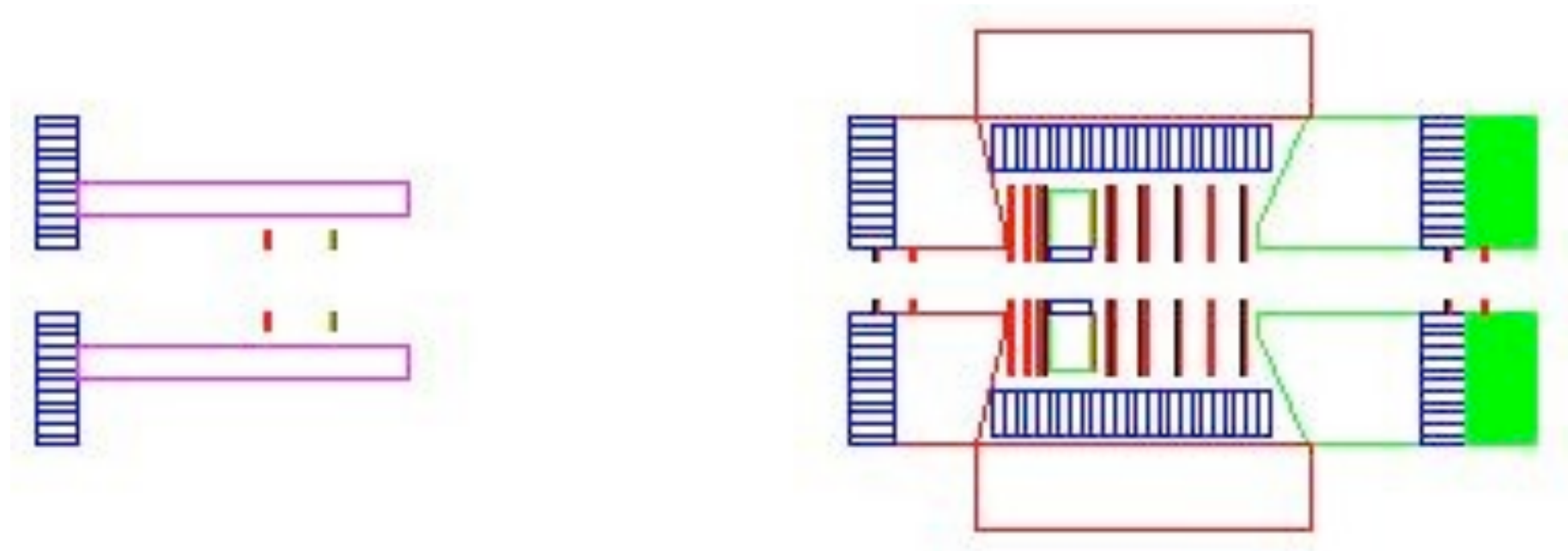


- Matt Lamont and Anders Kirleis

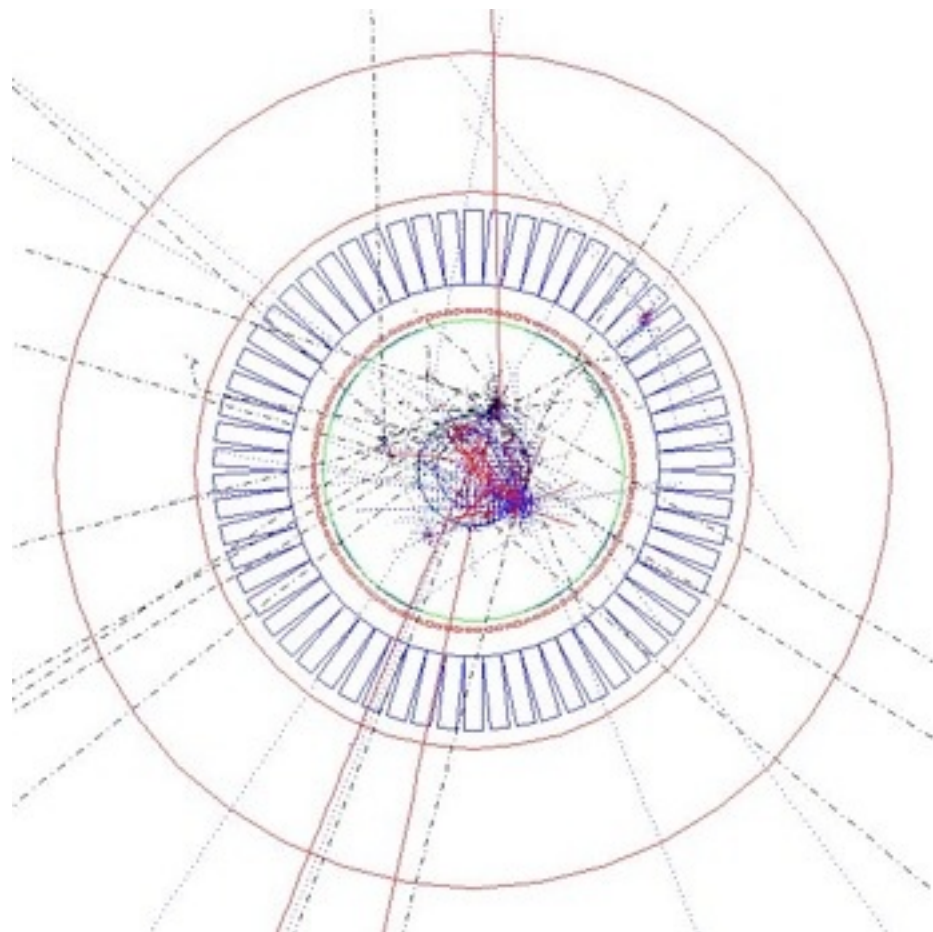
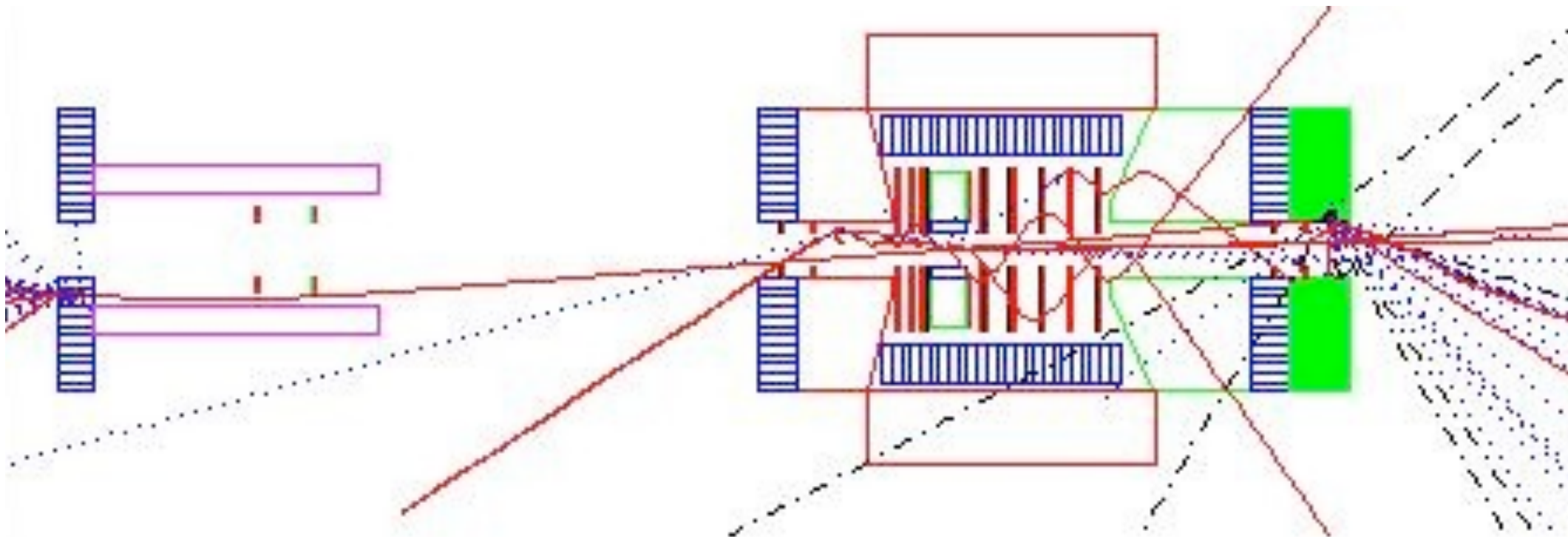
First GEANT model



- Matt Lamont and Anders Kirleis



- Using Monte Carlo to test geometry, resolution.



- Using Monte Carlo to test geometry, resolution.

To do...

- Luminosity monitoring
- Polarisation measurements
- Proton detectors close to beam line
- Incorporate IR magnets into Geant
- Detailed resolution studies

Summary

- A dedicated EIC detector must:
 - deliver a **wide physics programme**
 - **integrate** with the accelerator/IR design
- We continue to refine the design with physics & detector simulations

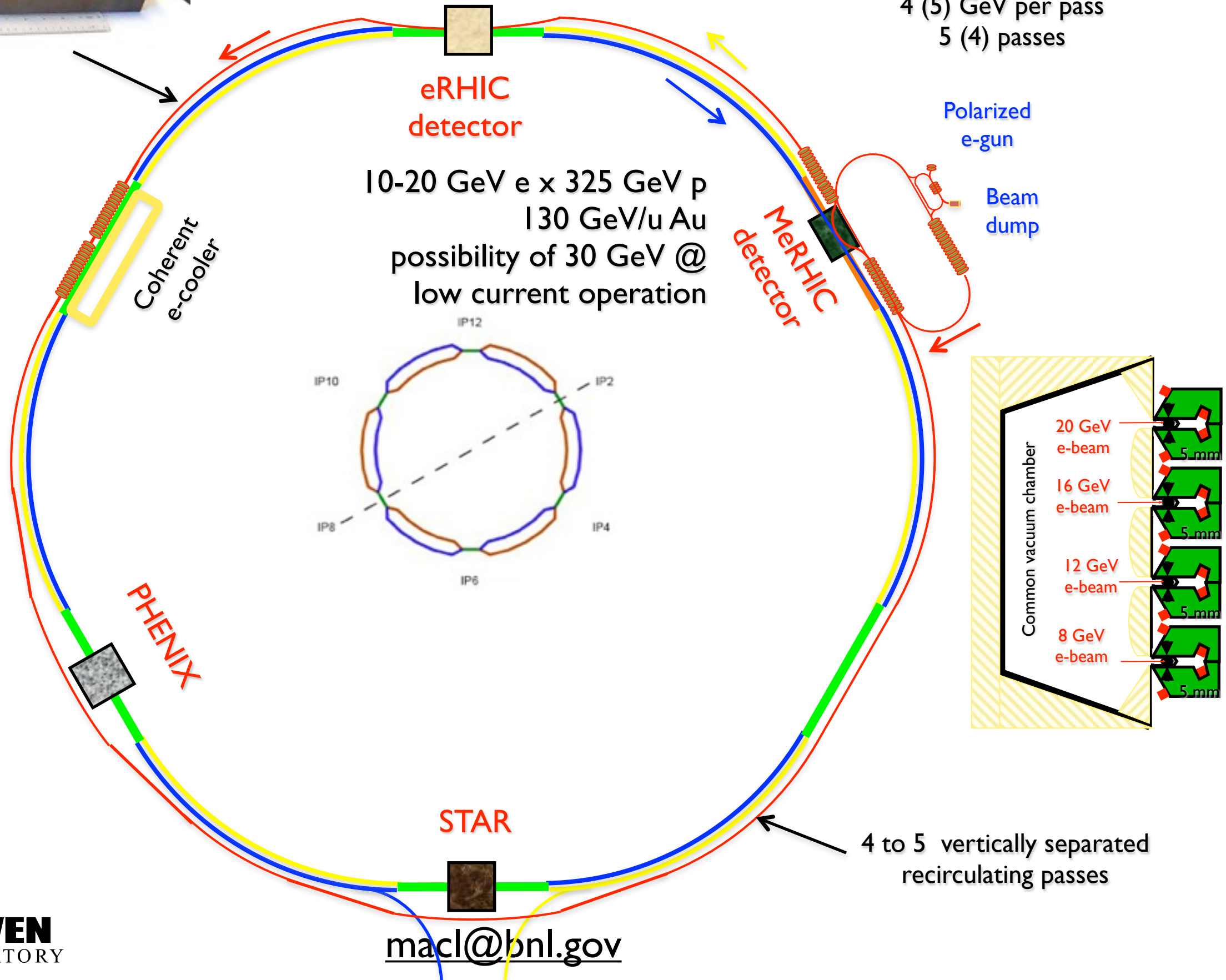
Additional material

In case of questions, break glass

MeRHIC @ BNL

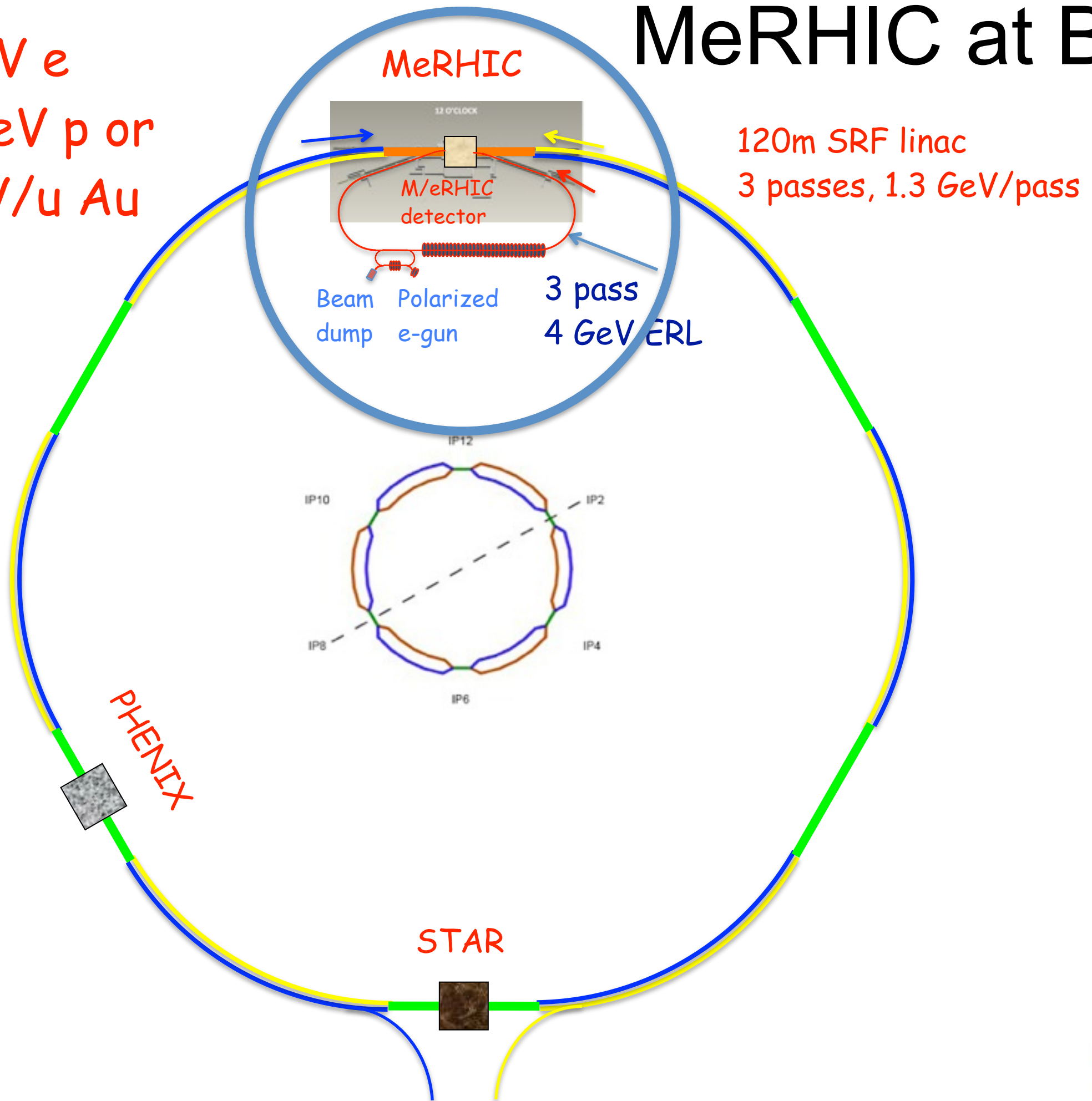


Gap 5 mm total
0.3 T for 30 GeV



MeRHIC at BNL

4 GeV e
x 250 GeV p or
100 GeV/u Au



Latest IR Design for MeRHIC

- No synchrotron shielding included

